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U. S. A.

KEY TO THE COVER PLATE ARRANGED IN NUMERICAL ORDER

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| 1. <i>Glottiphyllum linguiforme</i> | 40. <i>Crassula lycopodioides</i> |
| 2. <i>Stapelia nobilis</i> | 41. <i>Crassula pyramidalis</i> |
| 3. <i>Cotyledon undulata</i> | 42. <i>Dudleya candida</i> |
| 4. <i>Crassula falcata</i> | 43. <i>Echeveria Derenbergii</i> |
| 5. <i>Crassula perforata</i> | 44. <i>Echeveria leucotricha</i> |
| 6. <i>Rocbea coccinea</i> | 45. <i>Echeveria Peacockii</i> |
| 7. <i>Euphorbia grandicornis</i> | 46. <i>Pachyveria clavifolia cristata</i> |
| 8. <i>Gasteria verrucosa</i> | 47. <i>Pachyphytum bracteosum</i> |
| 9. <i>Conophytum Elisabethae</i> | 48. <i>Urbinia Purpusii</i> |
| 10. <i>Conophytum placitum</i> | 49. <i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> |
| 11. <i>Delosperma ecbinatum</i> | 50. <i>Graptopetalum paraguayense</i> |
| 12. <i>Faucaria tigrina</i> | 51. <i>Sedum Adolphii</i> |
| 13. <i>Fenestraria auranziaca</i> | 52. <i>Sedum pachyphyllum</i> |
| 14. <i>Fenestraria rhopalophylla</i> | 53. <i>Euphorbia canariensis</i> |
| 15. <i>Fritibia pulchra</i> | 54. <i>Euphorbia bupleurifolia</i> |
| 16. <i>Gibbaeum molle</i> | 55. <i>Euphorbia coerulescens</i> |
| 17. <i>Lithops Fulleri</i> | 56. <i>Euphorbia clandestina</i> |
| 18. <i>Lithops bella</i> | 57. <i>Euphorbia lactea</i> |
| 19. <i>Lithops olivacea</i> | 58. <i>Euphorbia mammillaris</i> |
| 20. <i>Lithops pseudotruncatella</i> | 59. <i>Euphorbia meloformis</i> |
| 21. <i>Mesembryanthemum roseum</i> | 60. <i>Euphorbia obesa</i> |
| 22. <i>Mitrophyllum grande</i> | 61. <i>Pelargonium tetragonum</i> |
| 23. <i>Ophthalmophyllum Friedrichiae</i> | 62. <i>Aloe aristata</i> |
| 24. <i>Oscularia deltoidea</i> | 63. <i>Aloe brevifolia</i> |
| 25. <i>Pleiospilos Bolusii</i> | 64. <i>Aloe concinna</i> |
| 26. <i>Pleiospilos simulans</i> | 65. <i>Aloe microstigma</i> |
| 27. <i>Titanopsis calcarea</i> | 66. <i>Apicra aspera</i> |
| 28. <i>Titanopsis Schwantesii</i> | 67. <i>Gasteria disticha</i> |
| 29. <i>Trichodiadema densum</i> | 68. <i>Gasteria maculata</i> |
| 30. <i>Ceropegia species</i> | 69. <i>Gasteria obtusifolia</i> |
| 31. <i>Huernia Schneideriana</i> | 70. <i>Haworthia setata</i> |
| 32. <i>Hoodia Bainii</i> | 71. <i>Haworthia fasciata</i> |
| 33. <i>Stapelia variegata</i> | 72. <i>Haworthia margaritifera</i> |
| 34. <i>Trichocaulon Dinteri</i> | 73. <i>Haworthia Reinwardtii</i> |
| 35. <i>Kleinia repens</i> | 74. <i>Haworthia retusa</i> |
| 36. <i>Kleinia tomentosa</i> | 75. <i>Haworthia tessellata</i> var. <i>parva</i> |
| 37. <i>Adromischus maculatus</i> | 76. <i>Haworthia tortuosa</i> |
| 38. <i>Crassula multicaeva</i> | 77. <i>Haworthia truncata</i> |
| 39. <i>Crassula barbata</i> | 78. <i>Haworthia viscosa</i> |

The cover plate of 78 pictures of succulents shows many of the genera from which one may gain some idea of the different forms and their fascinating names. This plate is reproduced from "Succulents for the Amateur," see book list in this catalog.

CACTI AND SUCCULENTS

1941 PRICE LIST

(Price 10 cents)

AS MYSTERIOUS and interest-compelling as their mother earth, the desert, cacti and succulent plants are now truly coming into their rightful heritage of appreciation and study.

The nation-wide enthusiasm of plant hobbyists and gardeners for collecting these amazing examples of nature's oddities in beauty is not surprising to those who have enjoyed a long acquaintance with their peculiar, gripping charm. It forecasts for hobbyists in every walk of life their most thrilling and satisfying adventure in this relaxing, yet stimulating pastime.

Easy to grow and to care for, in fact less demanding than almost any other plant . . . adaptable to heated, dry indoor conditions in the winter, cacti have justly earned their enthusiastic welcome.

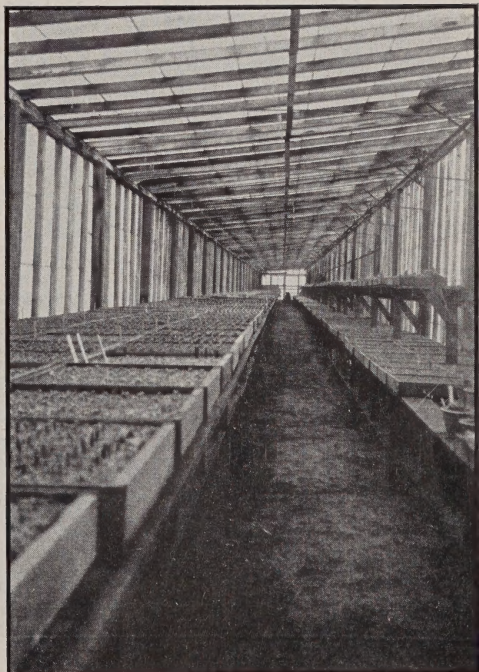
Few forms of plant life offer the same romantic, unusual backgrounds of origin and growth as the cacti. They beckon us away from our modern life of technological achievement into an intriguing study of primitive battles with nature for survival, resulting in the hundreds of oddities seen in a comprehensive collection of cacti. For the wide variety of forms assumed by cacti, one of their most fascinating features, originated in the plants' efforts to survive the rigors of their native habitat, to reduce the amount of body surface exposed to the thirsty desert air.

In this day of devotion to glamorous personalities, both in plants and in people, cacti and succulents yield to none. Striking individuality is apparent in many variations between the extremes of dainty plants, frosted with gauzy, silky fluff, and the wickedly rapier-like needled ones . . . between those best described as the savage sharks' tooth and the domestically charming brood of hen and chicks . . . between tiny miniature buttons and giants truly at home only as sentinels upon wind-swept sands.

For unusual exotic beauty, study the size and color of cacti blossoms. They range from brilliant, flaming jungle shades to delicate pastels that seem too fragile to be real, from tiny miniatures to large blooms, sometimes larger than the plant itself. For example, an *Echinopsis* only three or four inches in diameter and height may produce several blossoms, each having a greater diameter and length of tube than the parent plant.

For years we have studied, collected and propagated rarities in cacti and succulents and we offer to you one of the finest selections in America and in the entire world. We hope that you will find our offerings interesting and acceptable, and that you will decide to begin or to add to your collection through us.

One of our 200 feet long cactus seedling greenhouses



CACTI

ACANTHOCALYCIUM. A genus of small globular plants formerly included in *Echinopsis* or *Lobivia*, handsome in appearance of easy culture and having fine flowers.

A. thionanthum. Has a dark green shiny body with jet black spines which are red when young .50

A. violaceum. Long brownish spines; light violet flowers .50

ACANTHOCEREUS maculatus. Again we offer this rare Mexican species. Odd three angled stems of brownish color dotted with grey spots. Nice greenhouse grown plants \$1.00

A. pentagonus. A vigorous grower requiring warmth and lots of water. Said to be at home in swampy ground in Texas. Often used as grafting stocks in Florida and Texas but we have not found it as satisfactory as *Cereus* here in California .50

ANCISTROCACTUS scheeri. Globular hooked spines with large thickened roots, flowers yellow .25

APOROCACTUS conzatti. A faster growing "Rat Tail" cactus than the following. Flowers larger .35

A. flagelliformis. The "Rat Tail Cactus" has long been known as a popular, free, pink flowering pot plant .35

AREQUIPA leucotricha. A rarity from Peru with dense reddish-grey spines concealing the body of the plant. Fine grafted specimens .75

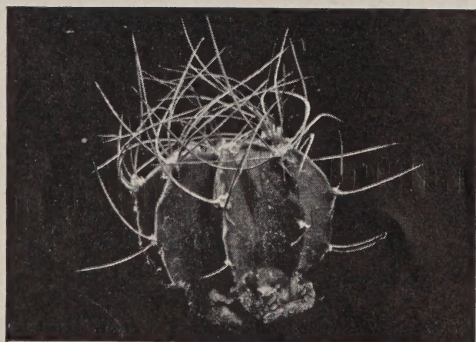
ARIOCARPUS fissuratus. The "Living Rock" is well named with its curious triangular stone like tubercles. Pretty pinkish flowers. Likes rather loose, dry soil with a pinch of lime. Small ones .25, flowering size .50

ARTHROCEREUS microsphaericus. Has small globular jointed stems growing one on the other and bears a large long tubed white flower; from Brazil. Grafted plants .50

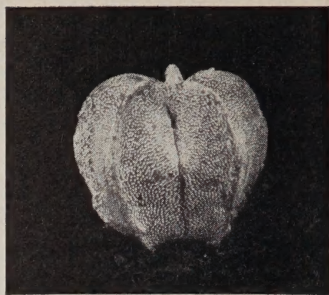
A. rondonianus. Has slender stems densely covered with beautiful golden spines tinged with brown or red. A rarity but ease of culture makes it available, rooted or grafted at .50

ASTROPHYTUM. This interesting genus includes some of the most unique of the many forms found among the Mexican cacti. Attractive, easily grown, and free flowering; they should be in every fine plant collection.

A. asterias. The "Sea Urchin Cactus" is dark, shiny green, each flattened rib dotted with tufts of wool, but spineless; flowers large yellow with red center .50



Astrophytum capricorne var. *aurea*



Astrophytum myriostigma v. *potosina*

A. capricorne aurea. Has yellow spines although in the seedling stage very few spines are developed .25

A. capricorne major. Grows larger with curled brownish spines .25

A. capricorne minor. Smaller with weaker spines .25.

A. capricorne senilis. Has more and longer tortuous spines .25

A. myriostigma coahuilense. It has a whiter body than the others .25, larger .35

A. myriostigma columnaris. The tallest growing of all .35

A. myriostigma potosina. The "Bishop's Cap" is the best known and most popular of the group. Nice seedlings .25, flowering size .75

A. myriostigma tamaulipensis. Ribs rounded .25

A. myriostigma tetragona. Usually four angled .25

A. ornatum. Has short stiff yellowish or brownish spines .50

BARTSCHELLA schumannii. A pretty blue green plant resembling *Mamillarias*; flowers pink. Difficult on own roots but thrives as a grafted plant which we offer at .50

BINGHAMIA. From the Pacific slopes of the Peruvian Andes comes this most beautiful genus of columnar cacti. The dense fine spines are brilliant in colors of pale yellow, golden, brown or reddish spines. They grow well and are specially adapted to greenhouse culture, but will not stand any frost. Grafted plants grow faster and often have more dense and more colorful spines.

B. acanthus. Colorful golden brown spines. Rooted plants \$1.00, grafted \$1.50

B. australis. A rare new discovery in various spine colors from gray to black or brown, young spines often reddish \$1.50 grafted.

B. decumbens. Gray to brown spines. Grafted \$1.50

B. laradensis. Yellowish to golden brown spines. Grafts \$1.00

B. pacalaensis. Similar to the above species. Grafted specimens \$1.50

BORZICACTUS jajoianus. A new species of columnar habit from Peru—\$1.25.

B. tomiensis. A vigorous grower, very rare—\$1.50.

CARNEGIA gigantea. The famous "Arizona Giant Cactus." The seedlings offered here make interesting pot plants. Be not concerned about them growing too large for your collection for the first 25 years. Small .25, larger .40

CEPHALOCEREUS boppenstedtii. Long whitish bristly spines .50



Cephalocereus senilis

C. polylophus. Attractive many ribbed light green plant with short spines. Grows sturdily .35

C. senilis. "Old Man Cactus" from Mexico is the most popular of all cacti. From the small seedling stage it is covered with pure white bristly hair becoming more attractive as it grows larger .25 and .35. Larger specimens \$1.00 to \$2.00

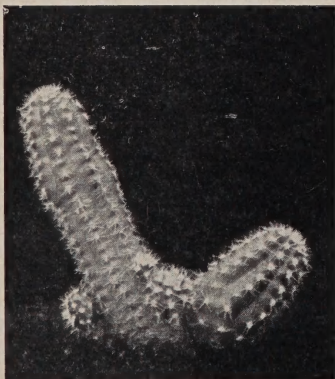
Other fine *Cephalocereus* are *C. chrysostele*, a golden spined one from Brazil .80

C. glaucescens, bluish body with bright yellow spines .50. *C. palmeri*, bluish, the ribs edged with white silky hair as it grows older .25, *C. chrysacanthus* is another golden spined beauty from Mexico, fast growing .25

CEREUS. Night Blooming cacti growing tall and tree-like, fast growing and bearing large white flowers followed by pulpy edible fruit about the size of an apple. The attractive fruits are yellow, red or purplish in color and are smooth and spineless. Due to speed and ease of culture this genus is best for grafting. Seedling *Cereus* are fine for small specimens and quick propagation, but for heavy large specimen grafts, only the rooted cuts from mature plants should be used. See "Cacti for the Amateur"—Haselton—for complete directions for grafting.

The following three species are grown from imported seed and are believed to be true. We do not offer hybrids grown from local seed as true species under the name of one of the parents.

C. dayamii .35, *C. gonianthus* .35, *C. jamacaru* .25. All three for .85. For mature cuts rooted or unrooted of other species or hybrids for grafting stock ask for quotation and state number and sizes desired.



Chamaecereus silvestrii "Peanut Cactus"

C. hybrid seedlings for grafting stock 3 to 4 inches in height \$1.00 per 10 plants.

C. hybridus monstrosus. A monstrous form making peculiar irregular growths of grotesque appearance. Small ones .25, larger .50

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. This is a name applied for generations to any species of cactus which opens its flowers at night. The flowers are white, some times tinged with pink or cream shades and are often intensely fragrant. In addition to the above *Cereus*, the following are night blooming—*Acanthocereus*, *Cephalocereus*, *Dendrocereus*, *Eriocereus*, *Harrisia*, *Hylocereus*, *Pilocereus*, *Roseocereus*, *Selenicereus*, *Trichocereus* and *Echinopsis*. The latter two open at night, but remain open during the day. There are many others which can not be named here and some genera include both night and day flowering species.

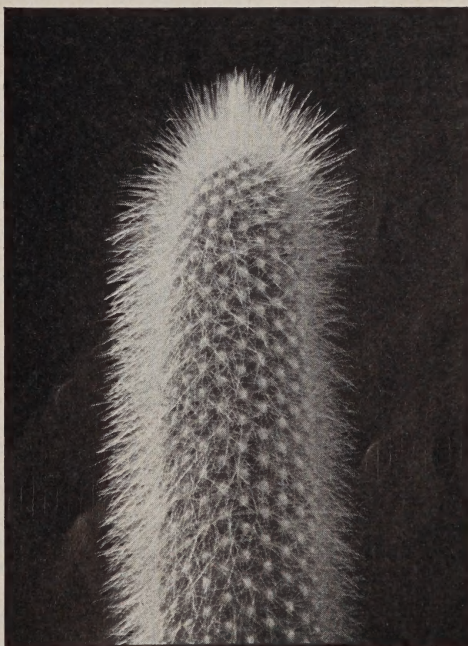
CHAMAECEEREUS grandiflorus. A pretty light green short columnar species with golden spines and fine red flower. The identity of this one is uncertain, it may be identical with the so-called *Trichocereus huascha* var. *rubra*. Grafted or rooted .75

C. silvestrii. The "Peanut Cactus" is one of the most popular and easily grown of all small cacti and is equally at home indoors or outside. It produces groups of short stems and usually bears its brilliant orange red flowers the first season. Flowering size .25

C. silvestrii var. *aurea*. A golden yellow form due to sparsity of chlorophyll in body of plant. Grafted .40

C. silvestri var. *crassicaule*. A rapid growing crestate variety of the above but must be regrafted from time to time as its speedy growth soon exhausts the stocks upon which it is grafted .50

CLEISTOCACTUS. Slender columnar plants branching from the base flowering freely after one to two feet high with many red tubular blossoms projecting from the sides of the stems, often continuously for several



Cleistocactus straussii

months, followed by bright rose colored fruits about the size of a large cherry, provided cross pollination is made with another plant.

C. baumanii (Scarlet Bugler). Small .25, larger .35. Flowering size \$1.00 to \$2.00

C. buchtienii. Slender erect with reddish brown spines; flowers wine red .50

C. morawetziianus. A recently discovered Peruvian species, the only one of this genus with white flowers \$1.50

C. smaragdiflorus. Flowers tipped with green .75

C. straussii. "Silver Torch." Erect showy plants with bristly spines, easily grown indoors or outside in mild climates .35, large ones \$1.00

C. tarijensis (Syn. *Trichocereus tarijensis*). A rare discovery forming a transition species resembling both genera. Very rare \$2.50

COCHEMIEA poselgeri. An odd elongated plant with hooked spines from Lower California. Grafted plants \$1.00

CONSOLEA rubescens. A tropical opuntia like species which grows tree-like with chocolate brown pads nearly spineless .50

C. spinosissima. Green pads with many spines .50

COPIAPOA cinerea. A rare Chilean one with grayish green body, globular with stiff yellowish spines. Small grafted plants \$1.00, larger specimens grafted \$2.00

C. marginata. Grafted specimen \$1.25

C. megarbiza. One of the rarest, grafted \$2.00

CORRYOCACTUS melanotrichus. Forms clumps of erect slender branches, from the high Andes in the vicinity of La Paz, Bolivia. Small .30, larger branched plants .60

CORYPHANTHA. A genus of globular or cylindric plants bearing large tubercles, interesting spine arrangements and yellow, red or purple flowers, particularly well adapted to pot culture.



Coryphantha pallida

C. andreae. Dark green, rounded tubercles, flowers large yellow .25

C. asterias. Tubercles somewhat pointed, flowers pinkish .30

C. bergeriana .25

C. bumamma. Large round tubercles, flowers yellow .50

C. clava. Elongated, yellowish spines and flowers .40

C. cornifera. Globular becoming cone shaped in age, the tubercles somewhat overlapping like a pine cone, flowers yellow .50

C. cubensis. A very rare one from Cuba, believed extinct for thirty years when rediscovered. Difficult to grow on its own roots, but thriving and flowering freely when grafted. We offer select grafted specimens for the collector of hard to get rarities at only .75

C. dyckiana .50

C. echinoidea. Small growing, flowers rose-colored .25

C. elephantidens. Similar to above, but with rose flower .50

C. erecta. Grows taller and elongated, branching at base .50

C. georgii. Low growing plants purplish body when young, flowers light yellow .35

C. jamezei .30

C. macromeris. Small plants .50, grafted .75

C. nicelsae. Small growing forming clusters as it grows older, flowers yellow with red center .50

C. ottonis. Grayish-green plant bearing white flowers .50

C. pallida. Pretty species with short thick tubercles, flowers light yellow .50

C. palmeri. Light yellow recurved central spines, pure yellow flowers .60

C. robustispina. Probably the largest growing of all *Coryphanthas*, has immense gray green tubercles armed with stiff spines, flowers brownish yellow; nice sized plants .50, large flowering size \$1.50

C. schwarziana .40

C. scolymoides. From Central Mexico .35

C. valida .40

C. vaupeliana .25

DEAMIA testudo. A climbing night blooming cactus of the *Hylocereus* group having broad three ribbed stems and which bears large creamy white flowers ten inches long and wide. In southern locations plant it by a tree and it will climb and attach itself by means of aerial roots as it grows. Needs shade and a humus soil. Each \$1.00

DENDROCEREUS nudiflorus. A columnar species from Cuba which grows to large trees in its native habitat, some of which are estimated to be 500 years old. Grows fast in warm weather and likes rich soil and plenty of moisture when growing. The large white flowers are called "Flor de Fiesta" in Cuba. Fine ten to twelve inch specimens \$1.00

DENMOZA erythrocephala. An attractive globular kind from Argentina. Resembles an *Echinopsis* in form when small, but with age forms a tall "barrel type" cactus. Has long twisted reddish spines. Likes full sun and has survived outdoor temperatures to 16 degrees F. here. Seedlings .25

DOLICHOTHELE sphaerica. A pretty one having bright shiny yellow-green long tubercles tipped with weak yellow spines. Its flowers are large bright yellow and freely produced. Nice seedling plants .35

ECHINOCACTUS. Sturdy "barrel cactus" of the southwestern U. S. and Mexican deserts. Like coarse well drained soil and full sun for best spine development. Need a rest period with little moisture during the winter months or when not growing.

E. grusonii. The "Golden Barrel" is the finest one of all and one of the most popular. The light green body

is covered with golden yellow spines which become more dense and colorful as the plant becomes older and larger. Should be in every collection. Small ones .35, larger specimens \$1.00. Prices on large show specimens quoted on request.

E. horizontalis. A flattened Texas species .20

E. ingens. These become giant "barrels" in their native Mexico weighing hundreds of pounds, but do not hesitate to include one in your window garden as they do not reach such a size during the first hundred years. Perfect seedling plants .25 each. Field grown specimens three to four inches across \$1.00

ECHINOCEREUS. "Hedgehog Cactus" are found in great variety throughout our southwestern states and Mexico. They usually branch freely forming clusters or mounds of erect stems, but some lie upon the ground in a trailing manner. The flowers are among the largest and most colorful of our desert cacti ranging through yellows, orange, red, pink, magenta and purple, or often in two color combinations such as yellow petals with a red throat. Some of the more difficult kinds are offered as grafted specimens. They like a coarse gravelly soil with good drainage, full sun and a drier rest period when dormant through the winter months. They flower best if growth is not forced with fertilizers and much water.

E. amoenus. Small flattened stems seldom branching, flowers magenta, grafted .75

E. armatus. Mexican species similar to *E. pectinatus* .25

E. baileyi. Oklahoma species with long fine spines in many varieties and spine colors. Three inch cluster \$1.50

E. blanckii. Slender trailing stems, flowers purple .35

E. bonkeriae. Arizona species with large purplish flowers .50

E. brandegeei. Slender stemmed, heavily spined from Lower California, Mexico .75

E. chloranthus. Flowers small greenish .50

E. cinerascens. Ash colored spines, flowers purple .30

E. conglomeratus .50

E. dasyacanthus. The Texas "Rainbow Cactus." Flowering size plants .50

E. davisii. Probably the smallest of all Echinocereus. Grafted plants bear the small greenish amber, fragrant flowers very freely. Good grafts .75

E. de laetii. Covered with long white bristly spines it resembles on "Old Man Cactus." Grafted plants \$1.00

E. ehrenbergii. Bright green stems, slender white spines .50

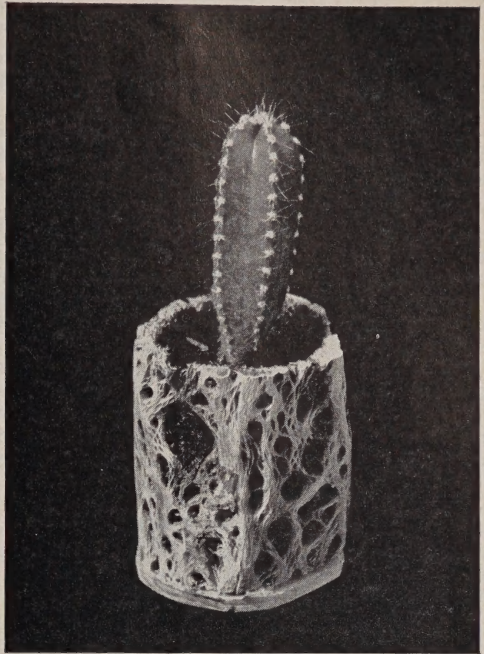
E. engelmannii. This native Californian has the most colorful spines of this group, being found in many variations such as white, cream, brown, reddish and black spine colors and combinations of usually two colors. Grows well and bears early in the spring its huge magenta or purplish flowers. Small single stemmed plants .25, larger branched ones .50, flowering size .75

E. fendleri. Sturdy grower, flowers deep purple .35

E. fitchii. Flowers pink .25

E. grandis var. *hermosilii*. A very rare species recently discovered on a desert island in the Gulf of California. Only a few grafted specimens available at \$1.75

E. knippelianus. Unusual with its blackish green nearly spineless stems, flowers pink .50 each, grafted specimens \$1.00



Novelty cactus wood container with plant .50, empty .35

E. melanocentrus. Large pink flowers .35

E. mojaveensis. Small seedling clusters \$1.00

E. octacanthus. Small plants .25

E. pacificus. A rare one found only in one canyon in Lower California, flowers red .50, branched plants .75

E. pectinatus. The "Lace Cactus" so called because of the fine net work of pectinate spines covering the plant body. Easily handled, flowers large, ruffled pink .75

E. pectinatus var. *castanea*. From the province of San Luis Potosi, Mexico .50, larger .75

E. pensilis. An unusual one with long pendant branches which may be grown in the hanging basket. Bright red flowers. Well rooted cuttings .75 each.

E. pentallophus. Slender procumbent species, flower purple .75

E. poselgerianus. Similar to above. Grafted .75

E. pulchellus. Resembling *E. amoena* but with shorter spines. Showy pink flowers. Grafted .75

E. reichenbachii. "Lace Cactus" easily grown. Large pink flowers .25

E. rigidissimus. The well known Arizona "Rainbow Cactus" are very beautiful when collected, but unfortunately do not last long in cultivation. We offer grafted plants which, however, will thrive at .75 each.

E. salm-dyckianus. Rich orange colored flowers which last nearly a week and remain open at night, whereas most Echinocereus flowers close at night. A rarity at \$1.00

E. scheeri. Slender having long tubed flowers as in Echinopsis, also stays open at night, color deep pink. Grafted .75

E. scopulorum. Large pink flowers with purple center. Grafts \$1.00

E. species nova. An unnamed recently introduced species from Sonora, Mexico, which grows in small

clusters resembling *Chamaecereus silvestrii* (the "Peanut Cactus"). Flowers yellow .50, clusters .75

E. subinermis (synonym *E. luteus*). Has a gray green body almost spineless. Its large yellow flowers are freely produced .60

E. triglochidiatus. Has largest stems of all Echinocereus often five inches in diameter. Flowers red. Large rooted cuttings .75

ECHINOFOSSULOCACTUS—See *Stenocactus*.

ECHINOPSIS or "EASTER LILY CACTI." Usually begin to flower at that season and will continue to do so intermittently throughout the summer. The flowers are extremely large, often six to ten inches in length and diameter of the widely spread frilled petals. Some are quite fragrant. They are the easiest of all cacti to grow thriving in rich soil with plenty of water and sunshine, although some like a partial shade. They are more hardy than most cacti. The freely produced offsets are the most satisfactory of all for decorating small bowls and pots as they stand more neglect and do not need any special care.



Echinopsis ancistrophora

E. ancistrophora. Has the largest white flower of all, being faintly fragrant. The plant is a rich dark green and the short curved spines lying close to the body make it easy to handle. Small plants .40, two inch specimens \$1.00

E. bridgesii. Short columnar, flower large white .40

E. calochlora. The shiny golden green color of the plant itself make this one a high light in any collection, in addition to its lovely white flower. It likes shade when grown outside, but is most adaptable to indoor or glass house culture. Small plants .35, larger .50

E. eyresii. Fast growing, sturdy, with very short spines and white fragrant flowers freely produced .25, larger .35, flowering size .75

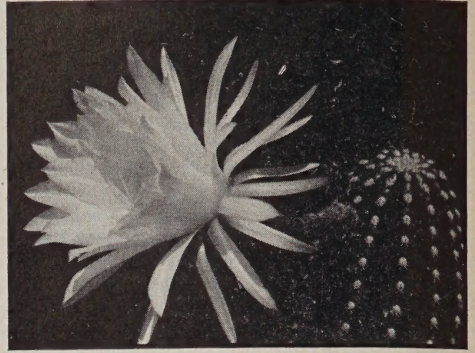
E. hamatacantha. A small growing one which seldom produces offsets, but has an attractive flower tinged with pink .50, larger flowering size \$1.00

E. huottii. A short columnar type from Bolivia. Flowers large, white in center, pink outside. Does not bloom as young as most kinds \$1.00

E. imperialis hort. A tall growing large white flowering plant perhaps of hybrid origin .75

E. leucantha. Sturdy handsome plant with long black spines. Flower purplish on outer petals, the inner ones white .30

E. mirabilis. A strange slender columnar species with a brownish body and black spines not resembling any



Echinopsis imperialis hort.

of the other *Echinopsis* in general appearance. A few rare grafted specimens at \$1.00

E. multiplex. The best known and most popular of all. Fast growing, producing large pink, fragrant flowers throughout the summer. Be sure to include this one. Small plants .25, big ones .50

E. rhodotricha variety *robusta*. Handsome dark gray green body growing quite large. Flowers white, from Paraguay. A few large four inch specimens at \$2.75

E. silvestrii. Handsome globular species non-offsetting with stout whitish spines .75

E. violacea. See *Acanthocalycium*.

ECHINOPSIS — LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS. Years of hybridizing by experts have produced some fine flowering types which are worthy of special consideration. The following four named originations are highly recommended.

E. hyb. cascade. Flowers very large, white tinged with pink .35, flowering size \$1.75

E. hyb. ducor. An excellent free flowering pink .35, flowering size \$1.75

E. "Heavenly Twins" hybrid. Bears large double pink flowers .50

E. hyb. makla. A dark colored plant exceptionally free flowering, producing medium size orchid pink blossoms. This one as in other *Echinopsis* flower best if the offsets are kept picked off .35, flowering size \$1.75

E. "Rosea" hybrid. A dark green short spined plant bearing a large colorful rose pink flower .50

E. hyb. splendor. Large very deep pink flowers shading paler toward the center. Undoubtedly the deepest, strongest color yet produced in any *Echinopsis* hybrid .35, large clusters \$1.75

E. unnamed seedling hybrids. We have a quantity of seedling hybrids which have not yet flowered which should produce some interesting varieties. Five vigorous seedlings \$1.00. Flowering size hybrids not named shipped with buds during the summer months \$1.00 each.

EPIPHYLLANTHUS *obtusangulus*. An odd plant from Brazil related to the "Christmas Cactus" (*Zygocactus truncatus*), but resembling a miniature *Platyopuntia*. Rose colored flowers. Grafted plants which grow nicely at .50

ECHINOPSIS COLLECTION. Six named plants of the free flowering kinds. Our selection \$1.75

EPIPHYLLUMS OR ORCHID CACTI

Deservedly taking the spotlight with all the dramatic appeal of a lovely leading lady, we find our "orchid cacti" getting more and more applause as its distinctive, breath-taking beauty becomes known to more lovers of flowers.

The orchid cactus can truly be described as a composite of many beautiful blossoms. It has the patrician loveliness of the rose, the brilliant coloring of the dahlia, the waxlike, dewy freshness of the orchid and the camellia.

In colors, these skillfully hybridized Epiphyllum blossoms range from purest white to flashy shades of carmine, cerise and purple, through a wide range of intermediate blended shades of creamy yellow, soft pinks and cool violets. In size, they vary from the three inch clustering blossoms of the dainty Empress types to the giant ten inch flowers of many larger varieties.

In habit of growth, orchid cactus follow the exotic tropical flowers for which they are named, for they are not desert cactus. Their parents originated in luxuriant tropical forests, growing in rich humus on the ground or epiphytic in the crotches of trees. So these flowering cacti make ideal potted plants, some taking naturally to hanging baskets, while others grow more satisfactorily in containers suited to upright growth. They are at home in the house, in the conservatory, the lathhouse, the shaded patio or beneath a cherished shade tree.

EPIPHYLLUM CULTURE

Ideal soil mixture consists of 6 parts leaf mold, 3 parts well-rotted manure, and 4 parts decomposed granite or concrete sand, or a mixture of the two if both are available. The soil must be coarse so that it will drain easily and the pot or other container should have drainage holes at the bottom as water stagnation will cause damage to the roots. The branches of hanging basket types may be allowed to hang naturally but other kinds should be staked and tied for ease in handling. The slender bamboo stakes sold by nurseries are ideal for this purpose. The soil should be kept moist at all times and the plants should be kept in partial shade.

We are members of the Epiphyllum Society of America and are adopting the standard names as approved by this society in order to save our customers the inconvenience and expense of buying the same plant under different names. The name *Epiphyllum* has priority of use according to international rules governing botanical names and has been adopted by this society. The name *Phyllocacti* referred to the same plants is a synonym and should be discarded.

Rooted cuttings are about 6 inches long and may not be expected to flower this year. If buds appear they should be removed in order to conserve the strength of the plant for new growth. Medium size plants are those which bear one to several branches and some of them may bloom this year. Specimen size plants are 2 feet to 3 feet high with exception of the dwarf types. These plants will bloom this season and will be shipped in bud if ordered in time for March or April delivery. Some kinds bloom later than others and can be shipped in bud during May or even June. But the early flowering types, such as *E. Ackermannii*, should be ordered earlier.

HYBRIDS

ACKERMANNII. One of the oldest and best known having rather small light red flowers. It is the earliest to bloom in the spring and frequently thereafter having a not so prolific flowering season in the fall. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium \$1.00, rooted cutting .25

A. D. HOUGHTON. Large flower with large rounded petals of scarlet, the inner ones flame-color bordered with violet. Originated by the beloved author of "The Cactus Book," the late Dr. A. D. Houghton, friend of all cactus lovers. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .50

AGATHA (syn. Peach Blow). A reliable bloomer pink with crimson center. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium branched \$1.50, rooted cutting .35

AMBER QUEEN. Vigorous free flowering with 8 inch flame red on outer petals, the inner ones orange red edged with violet rose, center amber to yellow. Specimen \$4.00, medium branched \$1.25, rooted cutting .35

AUTUMN. Erect triangular stems bearing thick tubed, many petaled red, orange tinged flowers. Sometimes bloom in autumn but mostly in spring. Specimen \$4.00, medium \$2.00, rooted cutting .35

BELLA. Bell shaped soft pink, with wavy incurved petals. Specimen \$5.00, medium \$2.00, rooted cutting .35

CONWAY'S GIANT. A sturdy, vigorous grower bearing unusually large, deep red and purple blossoms, the newly grown stems of a deep red or purplish color. Specimen \$4.00, medium \$1.50, rooted cutting .40



Epiphyllum Agatha

COOPERI. A vigorous erect plant, flowers large, fragrant, inner petals white, the outer ones narrow, pointed, lemon yellow. Rooted cuttings .35, medium size \$1.50, specimen plant \$5.00

DESERT SUNRISE. Elegant flowers shaped like a water lily of medium size, the outer petals scarlet, the inner ones orange-red edged with violet. A striking popular variety much in demand. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$1.25, rooted cutting .25

DEUTSCHE KAISERIN. This one has a different type of flower from the previous listing, characterized by much smaller flowers having a set of flaring outer

petals, the inner ones forming a tube. It is particularly useful in making corsages. It is more profuse in flowering than any other of this group, being literally covered with its dainty pink flowers over a period of about two weeks. I have seen large specimens in tubs covered with hundreds of flowers. It is suitable for the hanging basket, in fact grows best when the short stems are allowed to hang down. Medium size \$1.50, rooted cutting .25



Epiphyllum Eden

EDEN. Strong plant with large wide opening flowers, outer petals bronze, next yellow, innermost white. Fragrant. Specimen \$5.00, medium \$1.75, rooted cutting .50

FAIRYLAND. A remarkable flat opening flower of violet magenta with a bluish cast and light salmon center stripe, the center petals bear a white stripe near the base forming a star in the center of the blossom. Rooted cuttings only .75

FIESTA. A strong grower, free flowering with brilliant blossoms, quite large, the outer petals orange shading to scarlet at the edges, the inner ones orange-scarlet bordered with violet and fragrant upon opening which is not often noted in the brighter colored types. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$2.00; rooted cutting .50

FLAMINGO. Large rich orange, with magenta center shading to pink. Specimen \$4.00, medium \$2.00, rooted cutting .50

FLOR DEL SOL (syn. Henna). A vigorous grower with a distinctive henna colored flower. Petals narrow, lacquered of even coloring. Specimen \$5.00, medium \$2.00, rooted cutting .50

FRANCOIS VERHARDT. Large wide opening, scarlet red with lighter edges, shading to violet in throat. Rooted cutting .50

GARNET. Erect compact well shaped plant, flowers deep garnet red with purplish throat. Specimen \$4.00, rooted cutting .35

GLORIA. A reliable bloomer having eight to nine inch flowers unique in that the flower color varies from apricot to orange or reddish according to growing conditions. One of the finest. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$1.50, rooted cutting .25

HANS REHM. Has attractive wavy stems edged with bronze, flowers large, wide, dark red on outer petals, inner petals orange shading to red and bordered with a violet stripe. Specimen \$4.00, medium \$1.75, rooted cutting .35

HERMOSISSIMUS. A tall growing variety with deeply crenate stems; the flowers with slender outstanding petals in a vivid color combination of scarlet and crimson with violet edges and an orange central stripe. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .25

JANET. Flowers large scarlet red throughout, long lasting. Rooted cutting .35

JENKINSONII. Large flat opening flower, bright orange red with violet eye. Specimen \$4.00, medium \$1.50, rooted cutting .35

JOSEPH DE LAET. A medium sized flower of lovely tones; the outer petals scarlet, the next row scarlet and violet, the inner ones orchid with a central salmon stripe. Specimen plant, \$6.00, medium size \$2.50, rooted cutting .50

KITCHINJUNGA. Large white flowers, very fragrant, tube chocolate brown with stiff triangular bracts, on a tall, vigorous plant. Specimen \$5.00, medium \$1.50, rooted cutting .25

MARSELLAISE. Large flower with erect, deep red outer petals, the inner petals wide and slightly cupped with a center stripe of deep red-violet, shading to lavender and edged in white. Rooted cutting .50

MAUVETTE. Eight inch flowers of mauve or light magenta. A vigorous grower. Rooted cutting .50

MON CHERIE. A spectacular flower with pencilled red stripes on a yellow background. Rooted cutting .50

MONTEZUMA. Has a medium sized cup and saucer type flower with the outer petals reflexed, the inner ones cup-shaped; a marvelous combination of amber, orange, pink and violet towards the center. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .40

NIOBE. Flowers deep scarlet tinged with violet. Good hanging basket plant. Rooted cutting .35

PADRE. A heavy bright green stemmed plant with dainty waxy shell-pink blossoms. A great favorite. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$1.50, rooted cutting .35

PEACOCKII. An erect plant with bristly triangular stems. Extra large wide flower, carmine red shading to luminous violet center. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$1.50, rooted cutting .40

PINK NYMPH. A smaller flower of elegant pink. Rooted cutting .35

ROSE PERFECTION. Triangular stems with medium pink trumpet shaped flowers. Rooted cutting .35

ROSETTA. A giant empress type with flowers nearly four inches across of deep rose or pink magenta. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .50

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION. Three specimen plants in bud; our selection, different colors, guaranteed to flower for \$8.00. Order early for delivery between April first and July first.

SCARLET GIANT. Vigorous free flowering variety with wide orange-scarlet flower. Highly recommended. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$1.25, rooted cutting .25

SUN GODDESS (syns. Copper, Bronze, Hugh Evans Bronze, Sun Fugitive). Largest of all flowers up to eleven inches across, copper red to burnt orange. Specimen \$6.00, medium \$2.50, rooted cutting .75

THE LORD. Flowers pale rose pink with deep rose center. Specimen plant \$7.50, medium size \$2.50, rooted cutting .75

VALENCIA. Deeply crenate wavy stems bearing bright orange flowers. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$2.50, rooted cutting .35

VIVE ROUGE. If you can use just one Epiphyllum get this one. Wide flat opening flowers bright scarlet with a violet throat. One of the most floriferous of all. Specimen plant \$3.00, medium size \$1.00, rooted cutting .25

VIVIANA. Erect symmetrical plants with large wide opening flowers of crimson red becoming more crimson, the inner petals edged with violet tinges. The flowers remain open five or six days, increasing in size. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$1.00, rooted cutting .25

WANDA. Medium size flowers of two tone salmon. Rooted cutting .35

WRAYII. Large with yellowish outer petals, creamy white in center. Rooted cutting .35

TRUE SPECIES

EPIPHYLLUM. The following are true species some of which are one of the parents of the foregoing hybrid Epiphyllums. The following seven species are white and night flowering.

E. angulifer. The stems are regularly notched with angular notches and is commonly known as the "Fish-bone Cactus." Often grown for its ornamental stems. Flowers yellowish white and small. Very fragrant. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .35

E. crenatum. A vigorous plant, having large, white fragrant flowers. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$2.50, rooted cutting .35

E. guatemalense. A tropical species with broad heavy stems. Flowers white. Medium size \$2.50, rooted cutting .75

E. hookeri. An ultra tropical species requiring plenty of heat for rapid growth, having thin light green stems and small white flowers. Rooted cuts .75

E. oxypetalum. Free flowering with very large, white, cup-shaped, fragrant flowers. Medium size \$2.50, rooted cutting .75

E. strictum. Plant stiff and erect bearing white, narrow petaled flowers; pistil crimson. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .35

E. pittiere. A Costa Rican species bearing white, small, narrow petaled flowers. Rooted cutting .75

EPIPHYLLUM SEED

A mixture of large flowering sorts in a wonderful color range. These hybrids are not identical with their parents, but will give a great variety of forms and colors. Thus are new kinds created, a fascinating pastime for those who have time and space to grow them. Per packet .10, per 100 seeds .40

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTIONS

Ten select rooted cuttings of our selection covering a good color range \$3.00; ten fine medium size plants our selection \$12.50.

EPITHELANTHA micromeris. The "Button Cactus" is probably the smallest of all cacti. Mature flowering size plants seldom grow to more than an inch or two across. The tiny pinkish flowers are followed by brilliant red fruits .25, for the Texas collected plants.

E. micromeris var. *greggii.* A larger growing variety of distinct appearance .35

E. micromeris var. *tuberosus.* Produces tuberous roots when older .25

E. micromeris var. *ungispinus.* Another Mexican variety .25

All the above will grow faster and larger if grafted. The above three are small seedlings.



Flowering habit of *Eriocereus* species

ERIOCEREUS. Formerly classified as *Harrisia* the red fruited species of this genus have been reclassified under this name, leaving only the yellow fruited species under the former name. Their stems are of a clambering habit and may be trained over arbors or the side of a building where they will reward one with frequent masses of giant white slightly fragrant flowers at intervals all through the summer months, followed by bright red showy fruits which are quite attractive as they remain several weeks before reaching maturity. They flower at night and are a few of the scores of species of cacti which you may be told are "Night Blooming Cereus."

E. bonplandi. The fastest growing and most robust of all, also the largest flowers. All of the *Eriocereus* like mellow rich soil and plenty of water during the summer months if vigorous growth is desired. Unrooted cuts .30

E. guelichii. Also a vigorous grower, but the stems are not quite as large as the above. The flowers are tinged with pink on the outer petals and are fragrant, and are profusely produced. This group is quite hardy in regions of light frosts where oranges may be grown .50

E. jusbertyi. A slower growing clambering one with attractive dark green stems armed with short conical jet black spines. Flowers very large, white, pink tinged. Some consider it the best grafting stock of all \$1.00

E. martinii. Branches of this one are much shorter and of a shrubby habit when grown in the full sun. It is the most profuse bloomer of all cacti with us, large specimens seldom being without flowers during the summer and fall months. This one is most suitable for pot culture as the stems are shorter than the others. The flowers are white and since it is self fertile the bright red fruits always set .35 each, for nice rooted cuts, larger ones .50

E. pomanensis. A rarer one from Northwestern Argentina, the spiny stems of which are quite attractive, but is slower to flower than the others .50

E. regelii. Stems more slender and longer with flowers more deeply tinged with pink .75

E. tortuosus. Has stouter more heavily armed branches, with the flowers lightly tinged with pink \$1.00

ERIOSYCE ceratistes. An extremely rare globular species from Chile, handsome with gray green body and yellow spines which become darker with age. Fine grafted specimens \$1.50

E. korethroides. Covered with dense long bright golden to brown spines, it is one of the most colorful of all. Grows well and we offer it in either rooted or grafted specimens at .75

ESCOBARIA. Small growing round or short globular plants usually forming clusters, closely related to *Mamillaria*. Need loose well drained soil, sunlight with a pinch of lime in the soil mixture.

E. chaffeyi. Seedling .35, grafted specimen .75

E. roseanus. This one has bright yellow spines whereas the others are white or grayish in color .50 each.

E. runyonii. Seedlings .30

E. strobiliformis. Seedling .40

E. tuberculosa. Grafted \$1.00

ESCONTRIA chiotilla. Large growing columnar plants resembling *Lemaireocereus* in general appearance .35

ESPOSTOA lanata. "Snow Ball Cactus." A Peruvian rarity from the high Andes covered with pure white wool. Fine seedling plants .35, larger ones .75

FAISCHEROA ulei. Golden spined, Brazilian, columnar species .50

FEROCACTUS. "Barrel Cactus" are globular or elongated after great age, heavily armed with attractive often colorful spines and make handsome pot specimens requiring little space as they grow rather slowly. Give them coarse well drained sandy soil, water lightly during the growing season, but keep drier in the winter dormant months, specially the large collected specimens. Small seedling plants require more water when kept in small pots which dry out quickly. A popular conception is that they hold a reservoir of good drinking water available to the thirsty desert traveler, but any one who has tasted the thick acrid mucilaginous sap which saturates the pulpy interior will agree that only the most thirst crazed person would attempt to use it for this purpose.

F. acanthodes. The "California Barrel Cactus" is handsome with its colorful reddish spines. Small ones .50, five inch specimens .75 (not postpaid). Large exhibition specimens can be supplied if desired. Ask for quotation and state size wanted.

F. alamosanus. Seedlings of this one are the fastest growing of any that I have ever grown. Spines reddish .50

F. covillei. The "Arizona Barrel Cactus." Sturdy plants with long stiff reddish gray spines .50, three to four inch specimens \$1.00

F. crassibamatus. Stout white recurved spines .75

F. latispinus. The "Devil's Tongue Cactus," so called because of the wide flat recurved spine which may be yellowish or red. The spine growth on this and other seedling *Ferocactus* is different during the first two or three seasons growth. Nice seedling plants .25

F. longibamatus. So named because of the long white hooked spines. An attractive seedling .35

F. melocactiformis (Syn. *F. electracanthus*). Makes an attractive specimen with its long yellowish spines .35

F. orcuttii. A rare one from San Carlos Canyon, Lower California. Fine field grown specimens .75

F. stainesii (Syn. *F. pilosus*). Pretty Mexican species .35

F. uncinatus. Unusual form somewhat resembling *Echinomastus* in several characteristics. Small ones .35, larger .75

F. viridescens. One of the smallest of all *Ferocactus*, native to California, colorful reddish spines. Nice field grown specimens .50

F. wislizenii. Sturdy type from Arizona. Fine three to four inch cultivated specimens \$1.00

FRAILEA. "Midget Cacti" are the smallest growing of the cactus family, seldom becoming more than an inch or two across. The small flowers are yellow, but some set fruit and fertile seed without opening. They are best grafted and the following three species are all grafted specimens, mostly flowering size.

F. dadakii .25, *F. grabliana* .35, *F. gracillima* .25

GYMNANTHOCEREUS microspermus. A rare, recently discovered South American species of columnar growth, with deep green body and showy, golden brown spines. Best in the greenhouse. Good grafted specimens about four inches \$1.25, twelve inch show specimens grafted \$2.50



Espostoa lanata seedlings

*Gymnocalycium loricatum*

GYMNOCALYCIUM. An interesting genus of South American cacti, globular or flattened, the ribs raised into protuberances pointed below as in a chin, hence called "Chin Cacti." They are most adaptable to small pots and indoor culture, free flowering, of easy culture and we recommend them highly.

G. andreae. Bright yellow flowers, grafted .50

G. anistii. Flowers large white, large field grown flowering specimens \$1.50

G. damsii. Seedlings .20

G. dendatum. Flower white or pinkish, rooted or grafted .75

G. gibbosum. Field grown, flowering size \$1.50

G. gibbosum var. *schlumbergeri.* Nice seedling plants .50

G. lafaldense. Dwarf species with harmless gray spines, flowers pink. Grafted .60

G. loricatum. Large, heavy drooping spines. Grafted .75, seedlings .25

G. mihanovitchii. Pretty small growing species with dark green body with maroon markings. Produces its odd green flowers freely. Seedlings usually flower within a year from planting .50

G. monvillei variegata. Body color usually a deep golden yellow, very showy, but difficult to grow, must be grafted. Small grafted plant \$1.50

G. queblanum. Attractive with white or pinkish flowers .75

G. saglione. Large garden grown specimens \$1.00

G. schickendantzii. Beautiful heavily spined plant with odd flowers that have a blue tinge on the outer sepals or tube scales .50

HAMATOCACTUS *setispinus.* The most satisfactory of the Texas cacti for pot culture. Easily grown, flower yellow with red center, produced several times each summer, followed by brilliant red fruits .25, flowering size .35, large specimens .50

HARIOTA *salicornioides.* A freely branching plant with short odd knobby or club-like branchlets growing one upon the other, often reddish in color. Likes shade. Flowers salmon colored .50

HELIOCEREUS *speciosus.* Has erect triangular stems and brilliant scarlet purple tinged wide flowers. The parent of most hybrid Epiphyllums. Good pot subject likes shade and moisture .50

HOMALOCEPHALA *texensis.* Seedling .20

HYLOCEREUS. Climbing, tropical, shade loving cacti having large white nocturnal flowers often intensely fragrant. Because of the speed of growth it is difficult to keep shipping size plants available, and since they root quickly and easily we offer the following as unrooted cuttings, or we will root them to order for ten cents each additional.

H. cubensis .50, *H. extensis* .50, *H. guatemalensis* .50, *H. ocamponis* .50, *H. polyrhizus* .50, *H. trigonus* .20, *H. triangularis* .20, *H. undatus* (the "Honolulu Queen Cactus") .20

LEMAIREOCEREUS. Tall growing tree-like cacti from Mexico which become quite large in their native habitat, but seedling plants make fine attractive specimens suitable to indoor culture or outdoor in southern climates where frosts are light.

L. beneckii. Called "Silver Tip" or "Silver Cane" because of its handsome grayish green skin with a frosted white waxy covering. Has short black spines, undulated ribs, is a fast grower and we recommend it for every collection. Sturdy plants .50, exhibition specimens \$1.00

L. bollianus. Seedlings .25

L. pruinosus. Fast growing four or five angles later becoming grayish or pruinose in color. Seedlings .25, large specimens \$1.50

*Lemaireocereus beneckii*

LEPISMIUM *cruciforme.* Purplish colored triangular stems, edges with tufts of white silky wood at the areoles from which are produced many small white flowers. For the hanging basket. Will only grow hanging down .50. Needs same culture as Rhipsalis.

LEPTOCEREUS leonii. A rare Cuban species growing tall and much branched with golden spines. Specimens \$1.00

LEUCHTENBERGIA principis. Called "Agave Cactus" because its long slender tubercles tipped with straw like spine formations cause it to resemble an Agave or Century Plant rather than a cactus. Flowers very large and yellow. Nice seedling plants .75

LOBIVIA. A genus of rather small growing plants single headed or forming clusters of many heads prized for the colorful day blooming flowers ranging from yellow through orange and reds, often with two tone color arrangements. Need loose well drained soil, water well when growing, but keep dormant and rather dry during the winter months for best flowers. Because seed is difficult to obtain most of these are offered as grafted specimens. They like full sun and prefer out door locations.

L. allegriana. Bright green body, scarlet flower .35

L. atrovirens. A neat short spined species offsetting freely. Grafted .60

L. aurea. Easily grown, flower large golden yellow. Small .35, larger .50, specimen clusters \$1.25

L. backebergii. Light pea green body, nearly spineless; flower bright carmine .35

L. binghamiana. Small clustering, free flowering with bright red flowers .25

L. boliviensis. Long spined, red flower .40

L. caespitosa. Long yellow spines, flower yellow and red .35

L. chrysantha. Chocolate gray body; golden flowers shading to a coffee color on the outer petals. Grafted .50

L. corbula. Orange red flower, a rare new discovery. Grafts .60

L. cylindrica. Densely gray spined with yellow flowers .50, grafted .75

L. drijveriana. Pectinate gray spines, yellow flower. Grafts .50

L. drijveriana var. *aurantiaca*. Grafted .50

L. ducis pauli. Heavy hooked spines. Large grafted plants \$1.00

L. euanthema. Fine white bristly spines. Grafted or rooted .35

L. famatimensis. The most beautiful with its chocolate brown body overlaid with rows of lighter colored spines lying flat against the ribs making it easy to handle. The flowers are a dark blood red. I have seen them two inches in diameter on a one inch plant Grafted .50, larger with offsets \$1.00, rooted plants .50

L. famatimensis var. *setosa*. Has short white bristly spines and a yellow flower. Rooted or grafted .50, large specimens \$1.00

L. ferox. Stiff heavy spined. Grafted .60

L. formosa (Syn *Acanthocalycium formosum*) .40

L. grandiflora. This name is uncertain, but it is a beautiful long yellow spined plant. Grafts .50

L. haageana. Flower yellow, stigma green. Grafted .40

L. haageana var. *chrysantha*. Golden flower. Grafted .40

L. hertrichiana. Fast growing freely offsetting, with bright green body. Produces flowers more profusely than any other Lobivia that we have grown. Large red flower .60

L. hossei. Rare slow growing species. Grafts \$1.00

L. huascha. A tall growing species with red flower formerly classified as a *Trichocereus* \$1.00

L. jajoiana. Distinctive with whitish radial spines and black central; flowers red with black throat. Grafted .40, rooted .60

L. jajoiana var. *fleischeriana*. Similar to foregoing, but with a black hooked central spine. Grafted .50

L. janseniana. Grayish green body, spines black, flower yellow. Grafted .50

L. johnstoniana. Grafted plants .40

L. lateritia. Rooted plant .40

L. longispina. Grafted .75

L. mistiensi. A distinctive species from near the Peruvian volcano Misti. Plant body a peculiar shade of blue-gray-green slightly glaucous. Flowers in shades of red tinged with violet. Grafted .40

L. nealeana. Tiny species with large bright red flower. Graft .40



Lobivia rubescens

L. neo-haageana. Grows in clusters of grayish green heads tinged with red with short harmless spines. Flowers salmon. Grafted .35, larger specimens .50

L. pentlandii. A long spined Bolivian species, flower red. Grafts .40

L. polycephala. A new one with fiery red flowers. Grafted .50

L. pseudocachensis. A small clustering species with short harmless spines; flower bright deep red. Grafted .40

L. pseudocachensis var. *cinnabarina*. Has a cinnabar red flower. Grafted .40

L. pseudocachensis var. *sanguinea*. Dark blood red flower. Grafted .40

L. raphidacantha. Bears the longest spines of all, a beautiful reddish color when newly grown. Grafted large specimens .75

L. rebutiloides. Attractive chocolate brown body; flower citron yellow. Large grafted specimens .75

L. rubescens. Vigorous grower, the young spines reddish; flower large yellow. Grafts .50, larger flowering specimens on own roots \$1.50

L. thionantha. See *Acanthocalycium thionanthum*.

L. wegheiana. Bright yellow spined; flower lilac; from the highest Andes of Central Bolivia. Rare. Grafted .75

LOPHOCEREUS schottii. A columnar type four to five angled bordered on ribs with dark spines. Small ones .25, specimens \$1.00

L. schottii monstrosus. The "Totem Pole Cactus" is a curious spineless form which resembles a knobby col-

umn carved of green jade. One of the most unusual of all monstrose growths \$1.00, larger \$2.00

L. gatesii. A more slender species named for the discoverer .50

LOPHOPHORA williamsii. Known to the Indians as "Peyote" or "Sacred Mushroom" later named "Mescal Button," "Dry Whiskey" or "Dope Cactus." This one has in the past had more scientific and literary publicity than any other, because it contains an alkali which when eaten is said to produce colorful visions. It is, however, an attractive pot plant with large flattened gray green ribs dotted with tufts of silky hairs and frequently bears small pink flowers. A "must have" for every collector. Small ones .35, large specimens .75

LOXANTHOCEREUS eriotrichus. A rather slender gray spined species of recent discovery from Central Peru. Flowers bright red. Grafted plants .75

MACHAEROCEREUS eruca. The "Creeping Devil Cactus" so named because it grows prostrate upon the ground after growing large enough to lean over and is armed with stiff needle sharp spines. Known only from the vicinity of Magdalena Bay, Lower California .75

MALACOCARPUS archavaletai. A very rare and beautiful species only recently available in this country. Small grafted plants \$1.00

M. islayensis. A globular woolly one from Chile. A few grafted specimens at \$2.00

M. vorwerckianus. We are fortunate in being able to offer this rarity from Colombia in perfect flowering specimen plants at .75

MAMILLARIA

A genus of small growing cacti low, rounded or elongated, bearing flowers in a circle around the top of the stem ranging in color through white, yellow, pink, red or magenta. They are the best adapted to small pot, bowl and indoor culture. Small plants are suitable for two inch pots for several seasons or several may be placed in a bowl or window box. The bright, shiny, red fruits which burst forth several months after flowering are often more attractive than the small star-like flowers. They grow easily from seed and many kinds will mature and flower in from one to three growing seasons. When grafted on *Cereus* seedlings or large *Cereus* cuttings they quickly reach maturity and offset freely rapidly forming large specimen clusters. A collection of this group is a source of never ending interest and admiration and is a good one to specialize on as there are several hundred species and intergrading varieties.



Mamillaria boedeckeriana

MAMILLARIA applanata .20

M. armillata. Grafted \$1.50

M. bocasana. The "Powder Puff," covered with white silky hair bearing creamy yellowish flowers, forming clumps as it grows older; small ones .25, larger .35, specimen clumps \$1.00

M. baumii. Bears unusual yellow flowers .35

M. boedeckeriana .50

M. bogotensis. Yellowish radial spines, hooked central, one of the few South American Mamillarias .60

M. bombycina. Grafted \$1.00

M. calacantha. New, fast growing .25

M. camptotricha. The "Bird's Nest" has long slender bright green tubercles tipped with yellow twisted spines, easily grown and forming clusters early; flower white .25 and .35

M. candida. Covered with dense white spines .75

M. caput medusae. "Medusae's Head" small ones .25

M. carnea. Dark green body, spines black, flowers flesh colored .25

*Mamillaria camptotricha*

- M. carretii*. Bright yellow hooked spines .30
- M. celsiana*. Handsome, densely covered with creamy-yellow spines, flowers carmine .25, larger .35
- M. centricirrho* .25
- M. chinocephala*. Globular with whitish dense spines .35, larger .50
- M. compressa*. Tubercles angular and large with long white spines, flowers light pink .25
- M. crucigera*. Covered with dense white spines, four centrals in form of a cross .25, larger .35
- M. decipiens*. Small green body making many off-sets .50
- M. densispina*. Many dense yellow straight spines .25 to .50
- M. dioica*. Hooked spine, difficult .75
- M. dolichocentra*. A fast growing attractive one with bright green, angled tubercles, few spines and carmine flowers, fine for indoor culture. Nice plants .35, smaller .25
- M. durispina*. Rather heavy brownish spines, flowers carmine, a good grower .40
- M. elegans*. Dainty white spined with brown central spines and small carmine flower .50
- M. elongata*. Has slender finger-like stems covered with short yellow spines, branches freely, flower white star-like. Small plants .25, with branches .35
- M. elongata stella aurata*. Smaller than above with golden spines, .25 and .35
- M. elongata* var. *rhodocrocea*. A fox-red spined variety of the popular "Lady Fingers," .25
- M. erythrosperma*. A small clustering plant with a hooked spine. Single heads .25, clusters .50
- M. ferra rubra*. New .30
- M. fragilis*. A miniature plant .15
- M. fragilis* var. *minima*. Smaller than type .15
- M. galeottii*. Similar to dolichocentra .25
- M. gigantea*. The "Giant Mamillaria" grows well and fast making a large flattened sphere, flowers greenish yellow .40
- M. haageana*. A neat little plant with dense white central spines and brown centrals bearing a circle of rose colored flowers around the tip .40 each.
- M. habniana*. The "Old Lady of Mexico" covered with white spines and soft white silky hair, flowers red. Nice sized specimen .50, large imported plants of flowering size \$1.50
- M. beeseana*. Also known as petterssonii, grows large with brownish spines .50

M. heyderi. Low growing flattened plant, flowers light pink with darker central stripe on petals .25, flowering size .50

M. hidalgensis. Dark green body with few black short spines, flowers reddish .25

M. johnstonii. A rare one from Sonora, Mexico .40

M. karwinskiana. Bears white bristles and wool between the tubercles, spines dark tipped, flowers cream .25 and .35

M. klissingiana. Densely spined like a gray-white ball. A beautiful plant but difficult .25

M. kunzeana. Has hooked spines and white silky hair, very similar to *M. bocasana*, but not quite so hairy. Nice ones .25, larger .40

M. leona. Fine grafted specimens \$1.00. Very difficult to grow unless grafted.

M. lloydii. Grows into a flattened sphere, spines whitish to brown, flowers pinkish white .25

M. longicoma. Similar to if not identical with *M. kunzeana* .25, larger .40

M. mainae. Flattened with a hooked central spine, rare .40, larger grafted specimens .75

M. martinezii. A dainty ball-like plant densely spined with short gray-white spines, very attractive, flowers pink. Small .25, larger ones .40

M. melacantha. Flat, light green, flowers large, pinkish .25

M. melanocentra. Similar to above, but with black spines, flowers reddish .30 each.

M. microbelia. The "Little Sun" with golden radial spines forming dark centrals as it grows older. Very pretty .25 and .35

M. milleri. Another fish-hook species, difficult indoors .35

M. mystax. Grows large with many grayish-red spines with many dark red flowers. A fine one. Good size ones .50, smaller .35

M. nealeana. Resembles *M. elegans*, but grows faster with white and black spines. Very attractive. A new one .35 and .50

M. nunezii. A good grower with many fine white to brown spines making fine specimens in a short time .25

M. occidentalis. Elongated, fast growing, covered with fine white spines. A fine one .50

M. orcuttii. Has woolly areoles and white and brown spines. A very pretty plant .25

M. parkinsonii. Attractive white spined with brown tipped radials, the heads divide as the plant grows older, forming clumps .40

*Mamillaria nunezii*

M. perbella. Globular with tiny white spines and pink flowers. Easily grown and very attractive .25

M. perbella lanata. Similar to above, but axils of the tubercles are woolly .25

M. pfeifferi. Covered with a twisted mass of yellowish spines in older plants, not so colorful when small. Small specimens .35

M. plumosa. A dense mass of soft feathery bristles, like feathers, pure white. You can't get stuck on this one. Large flowering size plants .50, specimen clusters \$1.00

M. prolifera. A Cuban species which increases by many offsets which may be rooted to make new plants. The spines are grayish-white and soft. Easily handled. Small ones .25, clusters .50

M. pseudoperbella. The "Monkey Face" resembles *M. perbella*, but the heads divide so that a fancied resemblance to a simian grimace is sometimes seen. Small ones .25

M. quirobensis. Another fish-hook .25

M. rhodantha chrysacantha. Large growing many stiff grayish-yellow spines, flowers carmine .25

M. saetigera .25

M. schiedeana. Small, with short hair-like spines, flowers very early from seed, white. Grafted plants .50

M. sheldoni. Rare .40

M. schmollii. A pretty little one with white radial and brown central spine, flowers rose .25, larger .35

M. sp. nov. No. 686. A new one from Sonora, Mexico .50

M. sp. nov. No. 692 .50

M. sp. nov. No. 693 .50

M. spinosissima. Meaning spiniest, a mass of rather long, fine spines white to reddish, flowers scarlet. Very fine .50

M. standleyi. A rare one from Sonora, Mexico .40

M. trichacantha. Meaning "hair-like spine," because of its long weak bristly spines, some hooked and brownish .35

M. uncinata. Flat, dull green body with a short hooked spine on each tubercle, flower reddish-white from near San Luis Potosi, Mexico. Grows well .25

M. vaupelii. A fine new species with bright spines, some orange red, flowers red. Very desirable .25, larger specimens .40

M. viereckii. A dwarf one with fine bristly spines, flowers in one year from seed, flowers white, freely produced, when plant is only one half inch in diameter .25

M. wildii. Small with light brown hooked central, flowers whitish. Rooted or grafted .35

M. winteriae. Flattened with large angled tubercles, bearing the largest pink flowers that I have ever seen on a Mamillaria, fully one inch in diameter. Rare .50

M. zabniana. Similar to winteriae, but smaller .25

M. zeilmanniana. A dainty one with brown hooked spine .35

M. zeyeriana. Large growing with dense, longish whitish-gray spines, often reddish or brown .25

M. zuccariniana. Small bright green tubercles, few spines and magenta flower. Rare .75

MAMILLOPSIS senilis. A beautiful pure white species similar in appearance to the Mamillarias, but having a long tubed bright orange-red flower. As it is best when grafted we offer fine grafted specimens at .75

MATUCANA haynei. A rare Peruvian plant with long dense silvery to brownish spines and having showy red flowers. Attractive grafted specimens \$1.25

MEDIOCACTUS coccineus. A fast growing, climbing plant, night blooming, easily rooted. Unrooted cuttings .35, rooted .50

MELOCACTUS. Peculiar barrel type cacti topped with a flowering head or cephalium from which the flowers and fruits appear. Small plants as offered below have not yet developed this organ, but they are well worth including in the exotic collection.

M. lemairei. A smaller growing "Turk's Cap," .40

M. intortus. The well known "Turk's Cap" from the West Indies. Small plants resemble Echinopsis, but are distinctive as the body is shaded with green, red and brown topped with tan and brown spines. Fine plants .65

M. melocactus. Plants resemble *M. intortus* .50

M. neryi. From Brazil .75

MILA kubeana. A rare species from Lima, Peru, which resembles our North American Echinocereus in growth habit and flowers. Well grafted plants .75

MONVILLEA. Slender upright plants closely allied to the genus Cereus and having large white night blooming flowers.

M. cavendishii. Free flowering, much branched as it grows older. Single stemmed plants .75

M. diffusa. A tall growing one from Southern Ecuador. Twelve inch plants .75

M. insularis. The most eastern cactus, native to an island off the coast of Brazil .75

M. maritima. Similar to the former, but very rare. Good specimens \$2.00

M. marmorata. Meaning marbled because of its peculiarly marked stems. Grafted .75

M. pegazzinii. Slender gray-green stems with jet black spines. Very attractive .40

MORAWETZIA doelziana. A recently discovered Peruvian cactus with white silky hair and reddish spines resembling Oreocereus, but is said to bear its carmine flowers at an earlier age. Grafted or rooted \$1.00



Mamillaria winteriae

My order of two weeks ago has arrived in excellent condition. I'd like to compliment you on the beautiful and healthy specimens you raise. The assortment just received is the nicest from that standpoint that I have yet seen.

J. W., Washington, D.C.

*Myrtillocactus geometrizans*

MYRTILLOCACTUS *cochal*. Large seedling plants .75

M. geometrizans. Grows sturdily with a beautiful blue-green body .35, smaller .25

NEOLLOYDIA *beguinnii*. Has feathery spines when young, later long slender silvery tipped with black. Small ones .25, larger field grown specimens .75

N. conoidea. Pretty seedlings .35

N. raphidacantha. Slender, erect, long tubercled, flowers white-yellow .25

N. texensis. Flowers pink, difficult .20

NEOPORTERIA. Interesting Chilean plants outstanding in appearance. As they grow very slowly on their own roots we offer nicely grafted specimens only. See also the genus *Chilenia* which is a division formerly included in this group.

N. fusca .75

N. densispina. Dense brown spines, a handsome plant, grafted .75

N. senilis. Fine grafted specimens \$1.00. A beautiful brown colored plant with a mass of interwoven spines; flowers large pink.

N. napina. Nearly spineless, olive-green body, free flowering .75

N. nigricans. Striking describes this bright chocolate-black wonder with black spines. Get this one for .80

N. reichei. An odd one covered with minute pectinate spines which do not annoy while handling .40

N. stumeriana. Good specimens .60

N. villosa. Covered with yellowish-brown spines; flowers pink, grafted .75

NOTOCACTUS are without exception the finest, easiest to grow and most reliable blooming of all cacti. They are hardy in Southern California, standing several degrees of frost and give a beautiful exhibit of flowers each season. All except *N. baselbergii* have large bright yellow flowers with a brilliant red stigma in the center.

N. concinnus. Low with soft creamy yellow spines .35

N. floricomus. Similar to the one above, but with brownish spines. Grafted specimens .50

N. graessneri. Grafted plants \$1.00

N. baselbergii. The only red flowered one of this genus, is most attractive with its soft white or creamy spines, its freely produced flowers last ten days .75

N. leninghausii. The "Golden Ball" is most attractive with its fine hair-like golden spines. It grows much taller than the others in this group .50

N. mueller-melcheri. Covered with curled yellow and reddish spines. Good grafts .75

N. ottonis. The earliest to flower of the Notocactus. Seedlings often flower when one year old. Small ones .35, larger specimens .75

N. scopu. The "Silver Ball" with its bright silvery spines tipped with red, wins the prize in the platinum blond class. Be sure to put this one in your collection. Nice plants .35, flowering size .75

N. submammulosus. A flat strong spined one. Flowers large. Blooming size .75

NYCTOCEREUS *serpentinus*. "Queen of the Night." Noted for the fragrance of its flowers this easily grown plant should be in every collection. It makes good grafting stock, too. Small plants .25, larger .50

*Nyctocereus serpentinus*

OPUNTIA. The "Prickly Pears" or "Tunas" as the Mexicans call them are most widely distributed of all cacti, growing from the Arctic Circle to Patagonia and are found in every state in the U. S. except Maine and Vermont. We can supply nearly one hundred kinds of them, but are listing only a few of the more attractive and popular species. Those interested in other kinds please ask for special mimeographed list.

O. aciculata. An attractive one with short golden brown spines .35

*Notocactus mueller-melcheri*

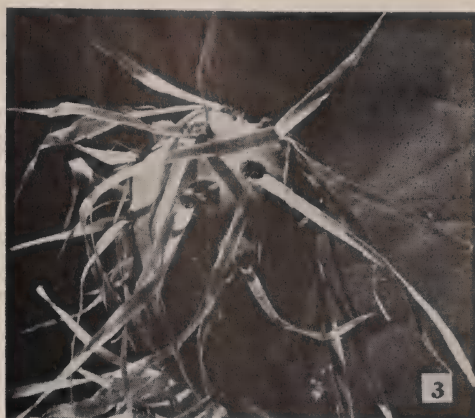
*Opuntia erinacea*

O. basilaris. The "Beaver Tail" has a gray-green or reddish color when dormant and is the first of our native California cacti to flower. Its large ruffled pink to rose colored flowers with a glistening sheen are equal to any rose in beauty. Plant in coarse soil and water lighter than other kinds. It stands considerable cold and snow in its native Mojave desert .35

O. bruchii. Large round joints two to three inches in diameter with long stiff spines. Very odd. A fine introduction from Argentina \$1.50 each.

O. erinacea. The "Grizzly Bear" is another California species with long white bristly spines often tinged with yellow, red or black. It is quite hardy here and may survive outdoors in eastern states. Should be in a well drained sunny location. It has large yellowish pink flowers. We recommend it highly .35

O. ficus indica. Commonly known as "Burbank's Spineless," a nearly spineless kind, the large edible fruits of which have been used by the native Mexicans for centuries. Has large stems or pads up to eighteen inches in length .50

*Opuntia mamillaris cristata**Opuntia glomerata*. "Paper Spined Opuntia."

O. glomerata. With its flat harmless papery spines is about one inch in diameter. Be sure to include this one in your collection .45

O. lagopus. Erect cylindrical stems covered with yellowish wool and spines. Rare \$1.00

O. macrocalyx. Resembles *O. microdasys*. Unrooted cut .20

O. mamillaris cristata. The "Boxing Glove," its club shaped branches will all form crested forms and odd shapes, never forms a normal branch as do other kinds. Small club shaped plants .35, larger crested ones \$1.00

O. microdasys. "Rabbit Ears;" a pretty one, tufts of short yellow spines in dots regularly distributed over the surface. Quite attractive .25

O. monacantha. Small rooted stems, taken from rooted fruits .10

*Opuntia sp. cristata*

O. monacantha variegata. Is curiously variegated with patches of red, green and yellow. Very desirable, a high-light in any collection .35, "Joseph's Coat."

O. opuntia. This one is native to eastern states and Canada and is quite hardy .25

O. pentlandii. Bright green ovate joints tipped with long yellowish spines .35

O. rufida. Bears reddish tufts of glochids .20

O. schickendantzii. Erect thin light green stems .20

O. sp. cristata. A miniature crest growing well on its own roots of bright green wavy texture .75, with tiny weak spines.

*Opuntia vilis*

O. serpentina. A cylindrical kind whose knobby branches twist about in a snaky manner .25

O. serpentina cristata. A fine crested form of the above making odd fan shaped branches .60

O. sulphurea. A strong spined kind from the high Andes of South America so named because of its large sulphur yellow flowers .25

O. turpinii. Has long papery ribbons like the former but actually grows to reach three inches in diameter. A very rare and recently introduced species. Large specimens \$1.50

O. vilis. The small plants grow like little branched trees and are very attractive in the bowl or window garden .15

O. vulgaris .25

OREOCEREUS. From the high Andes Mountains of South America comes this group of fine cacti characterized by sturdy growth and beauty of spine color with glistening white hair. These fine cacti should be in every collection.

O. celsianus. Striking with its colorful spines and long hair. Needs full sun for best spine and hair growth. Some call it the "Old Man of the Andes" .50
Large exhibition specimens \$1.00 and \$2.00 according to size.

O. fossulatus. Taller and faster growing than the former, not quite so hairy. Branches from the base. Nice specimens \$1.50

O. trollii. The "Old Man of the Mountains." This is the hairiest of the group with reddish spines emerging through the dense white wool which serves as a protection from frost in its native Peru .35

OROYA peruviana. A globular species with dense shiny golden spines almost concealing the plant body. Likes full sun for best spine development. Beautiful field grown grafted specimens \$1.00, larger exhibition specimens \$2.00

PACHYCREUS. Fast growing, columnar and are the easiest for the amateur to grow from seed.

P. chrysomallus. Has pretty golden spines. A rare one .50

PRICKLY PEAR COLLECTION

Five of the choicest kinds including Beaver Tail, Grizzly Bear, Rabbit Ears, Joseph's Coat and Boxing Glove, a \$1.65 value for \$1.25

P. columna trajani. Seedling plants .25

P. marginatus. The "Pipe Organ" cactus, attractive with its sturdy green columns and closely set short spines forming a distinct margin along the edges of the broad flattened ribs .25

P. pecten-aboriginum. Meaning "Indian Comb" because the natives are said to use the spiny fruits to comb their hair .25

P. pringlei. A giant when old, but has attractive coloring as a small pot plant .25

PARODIA. Small flattened globular with colorful spines and flowers usually flowering when quite small.

P. aureispina. Pretty golden hooked spines and flowers. "Tom Thumb" .25

P. maassii. Orange-brown curved spines. Grafted plants .75

P. mutabilis. Grafted plants .75

P. stuemeri var. *tilcarensis*. Flowers clear orange red; from Tilcara, Argentina. Seedlings .50

PENIOCEREUS. Slender blackish stems arise from large tuberous roots. The flowers are large, white, fragrant and night blooming.

P. greggii. Nursery grown seedling plants already showing the curious underground tubers. Called "Queen of the Night" and night blooming Cereus in its native Arizona habitat .75

P. johnsonii. A rare one similar to the above from Lower California, Mexico. Rooted cuttings without tubers .50

PERESKIA pereskia. A primitive form of cactus bearing true broad leaves; good grafting stock .20

PERESKIOPSIS porteri. An intermediate evolutionary form between *Pereskia* and *Opuntia* .30

PHELLOSPERMA tetrancistra. A Mamillaria like species with hooked spines bearing large pink flowers. Difficult unless grafted. Good grafted specimens \$1.00

PILOCEREUS. Columnar often hairy at the growing tips with attractive spine formations. Rarities for the advanced collector.

P. arribidae .75

P. catingicola. From the Brazilian catinga or thorn brush country .60

P. chrysostele. Thick golden yellow spines from the state of Pernambuco in Brazil \$1.00

P. fluminense. Bright green short spined. Brazil .60

P. glaucescens. Blue body with light yellow spines. Large ones .75

P. hoppenstedtii. Fine grafted ones \$2.00

P. phaeacanthus. Another rare Brazilian species .75

P. salvadorensis .75

PSEUDOLOBIVIA. Small globular genus related to both *Echinopsis* and *Lobivia*, but day flowering.

P. leucorhodantha. Fine rooted or grafted plants .50

P. lobivioides. Rooted or grafted .50

PYRRHOCACTUS. Firm flattened globular cacti well armed with stiff spines, from the deserts of Chile. These rarities for the collector are slow growing unless grafted. The following five species are offered in fine grafted plants.

P. mammillarioides .75, *P. soebrensii* .50, *P. straussianus* .75, *P. umadeave* .50, *P. horridus* \$1.00

QUIABENTIA chacoensis. Winner of first prize for rarest plant in the National Cactus Show \$2.00

RATHBUNTIA *sonorensis*. A tall growing, heavily armed plant from Sonora, Mexico, having tubular bright red flowers. Large plants \$1.00

REBUTIA. "Pigmy Cactus" are tiny South American cacti noted for their profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, ranging from yellow to orange and red. One is violet or orchid in color. They like part shade, reasonable amount of moisture during the summer, but keep them cool and drier during the winter months. Suitable for tiny pots or bowls since they seldom grow more than one or two inches in diameter after which they usually form small clusters. The rarer and more difficult kinds are offered as grafted plants, the stocks of which need more root space than those on their own roots.

R. aureiflora. Yellow flower, grafted .50

R. aureiflora. var. *longiseta*. Yellow flowers, long spined, grafts .35

R. diminuta. Red flowers, rooted .35, graft .50

R. duarsmaiana. Flowers orange yellow, grafted .50

R. elegans. Flowers bright yellow, rooted .35, grafted .50

R. fiebrigii. Flowers red, spines white, rooted .35

R. grandiflora. Flowers red, grafted .35



Rebutia minuscula

R. minuscula. Bright green body, soft harmless spines, flowers profusely, red, rooted .35

R. pseudodiminuta. Flowers golden, rooted .35

R. pygmaea. Rooted .35, grafted .50

R. senilis. Covered with white bristly spines, flowers bright red .35

R. senilis var. *steumeriana*. Flowers yellowish-red, rooted .35, grafted .50

R. spegazziniana. Large blood red flowers, grafted .50

R. spinosissima. Fine white spines, flowers light brick red, grafted .50

R. steinmannii. Dark plant body with dark red flowers, rooted .35

R. violaciflora. Flowers rose violet or orchid, grafted .50

REBUTIA COLLECTION. To introduce these gems to our customers we will send a collection of six rooted or five grafted kinds, an excellent assortment of our own selection in various flower colors, a bargain for \$2.00

RHIPSALIS. "Mistletoe Cactus." Growing on trees these remarkable cacti grow like orchids, true epiphytes, but not parasites, and are suitable for the hanging

basket in the orchid or begonia house, thriving in the shade in a pure leaf mold compost.

R. cassutha. Slender green branches bearing tiny cream colored flowers followed by white, mistletoe-like fruits .50

R. cereuscula. Masses of short stems tipped with bristles growing on tips of long pendant branches, flowers pinkish or white, berries white .35

R. boulettiana. Similar to above species, but edges of stems are deeply cut, flowers larger, cream colored with a red eye. Fruits red .50

R. paradoxa. Branches in peculiar zigzag links unlike any other plant that we have seen, bearing pretty white flowers at the joints or tips of branches. Small branched plants .75

R. pentaptera. Stiff, bright green, ribbed branches bearing star-like flowers the whole length, petals reddish on back, cream colored on face. Small plants .50

R. rhomboidea. Flat leaf-like branches, oblong, brownish colored bearing small cream colored flowers followed by dark red fruits. Of a drooping habit it is well adapted to a hanging basket .35

R. warmingiana. Branches either flat or three or four angles blotched with purple or red with white flowers said to have a fragrance like a hyacinth. Easily grown and blooms freely. Fruit dark purple .50

SCHLUMBERGERA *gaertneri*. An "Easter Cactus" type bearing pretty dark scarlet flowers. Small plants .75

SELENICEREUS. The name means "Moon Cereus," are slender twining cacti which grow to considerable length. They flower at night and have the largest flowers of all cacti, some actually being fourteen inches across. In southern frostless locations they may be planted at the base of trees and will often grow to the tops. Indoors it is best to train the branches in and out of wooden standards. Give them a rich humus soil, fertilize and water freely during the growing season and the rapid growth will surprise you.

The following prices are for unrooted cuts which grow very rapidly and root so easily that we ship them this way, or we will root them to order for 10c extra

S. boeckmannii .40, *S. brevispinus* .50, *S. coniflorus* .20, *S. grandiflorus* .40, *S. hamatus* .20, *S. murrillii* .20, *S. macdonaldiae* .20, *S. pteranthus* .40, *S. sp. nov.* from Cuba .50, *S. spinulosus* .20, *S. vagans* .20, *S. werklei* .25

SOLISIA *pectinata*. Small growing, with harmless white spines appressed against the plant body. Flowers pink and large for the size of the plant. Good grafted specimens .50

S. pseudopectinata. A new one similar but faster growing and larger flowering than the former; grafted .75

SPEGAZZINIA. A genus of little known cacti from the high Andes of the Argentine-Bolivia boundary. Rarities for the advanced collector.

S. cumingii. Grafted \$1.00, *S. fidaiana* .40, *S. neumanniana* .40

STENOCACTUS. Distinctive cacti because of the very numerous thin wavy ribs and the numerous small white, yellow or pink flowers usually with a reddish or violet stripe on each petal. They are sturdy, easily grown and well adapted to pot culture, seldom growing more than four inches in diameter, thus being suitable for small pots indefinitely. Fine cultivated specimens mostly flowering size.

S. albatus .35, *S. lloydii* .40, *S. multicostatus* 60, *S. vaupelianus* .35, *S. violaciflorus* .50, *S. zacatecensis* .50

STROMBOCACTUS *pseudomacrochele*. Rare dwarf slow growing species from Central Mexico .50

THELOCACTUS. Globular Mexican cacti sturdy in growth, usually free flowering with rather large flowers.

T. bicolor. Easily grown, noted for its large rose-pink flowers with darker center. Fine seedling plants .25

T. bolansii. A white spined plant with pale pink flowers .35

T. bueckii. Large tubercled brown spined plant. Small ones .35

T. heterochromus .60

T. hexaedrophorus. Grayish long spined plant; flowers white .50

T. knuthianus. A small white spined species with fine pink flowers. Grafted plants .75

T. lopothele. Attractive grayish plant. Rare .75

T. nidulans. The name means "nest" so named because the long stiff liny spines resemble a crude bird's nest .75

T. saueri. Small growing with dense white curved spines .50

T. saussieri. Attractive species, faster growing than the others with clean white spines in seedling stage .50

T. wagnerianus. Straw colored spines, reddish when young; flowers pink .35

TRICHOCEREUS. Sturdy growing cacti from South America, best suited for large gardening effects outdoors in southern climates, where they endure more frosts than most cacti without damage. They like full sun, rich soil and plenty of water during the growing season. May be grown indoors as large pot plants if given plenty of root space in larger pots and placed in very light locations. It is best to plunge the pots or set plants outdoors in sun during the summer months in eastern states. These are noted for their extra large white nocturnal flowers.

T. bertramianus. One of the most beautiful of all cacti with its brilliant golden shiny spines. Fine specimens grown outdoors with a reflection of California sunshine will be a choice addition to your collection. Sturdy specimens \$1.00

T. bridgesii. Bright green plant body growing tall and slender, branching from the base; .50 each, larger branched specimens \$1.00

T. cephalomacroctibus. Recent discovery with thick felted areoles and heavy attractive spines as it grows older. Very rare \$1.00

T. chilensis. An attractive one from Chile .75

T. coquimbanus. Rather low growing, densely spiny .35

T. fascicularis. Thickly spined yellow to brown. Grafted .75

T. huascha. Small growing species with a red flower, now classified as a *Lobivia* .75

T. knuthianus. Recently discovered species, erect with large wide ribs and dark green body. Fine plants \$1.00

T. lamprochlorus. Low growing, forming clusters of many stems. Light green stems. Rooted cutting .50

T. macrogonus. Fast growing, thick stemmed, often used as grafting stock for heavy plants. Large rooted cutting .90

T. pachanoi. Fast growing, bright green stems, almost

spineless, said to be fine for grafting, but scarcely plentiful enough for this purpose. Eight inch specimens \$1.00

T. pasacana. The giant cactus of Argentina, sturdy but slower growing than most, makes a pretty globular pot specimen as a seedling. Small ones .25, larger field grown specimens .50

T. poco. Colorful brownish-gold spines .25

T. schickendantzii. Forming low dense clusters; this is one of the best adapted to pot culture. Rooted cuts .25, larger ones .50

T. shafteri. Low growing, much branched, forming dense clusters of handsome golden-green stems. Flowers huge, white. Rooted cuttings .35, larger ones .60, large show specimens available.

T. spachianus. Erect, fast growing, branching from the base makes fine blooming size specimens in a few seasons. One of the best known and most widely used grafting stocks for all kinds of cacti. Sturdy six inch or over plants .25; special prices for quantities for grafting stocks in lots of ten or more.

T. strigosus. Slow growing, forming clumps, difficult unless grafted. Grafted plants .75

T. tarijensis (syn. *Cleistocactus tarijensis*). A very rare new discovery related to both these genera. Fine small specimens \$2.50

T. terscheckii. Makes an unbranched thick column of dark green. Seedling plants .50

T. uyupampensis. A rare new species with long yellowish spines making attractive specimens. Small grafted plants \$1.50

T. vollianus. Like a large *T. spachianus* growing faster with thicker stems than the latter .50; large specimens about fifteen inches high \$2.00

WERCKLEOCEREUS *tonduzii*. A climbing Costa Rican species bearing creamy white three inch flowers. Unrooted cuttings .50

WILCOXIA. Odd in that they have weak slender stems growing from tuberous roots, but have fine pink or reddish flowers that are large for the size of the plant. They are best grafted under cultivation when they grow well and flower freely in early spring.

W. poselgeri. Grafted plants .30

W. schmolli (syn. *W. senilis*). The "Lamb's Tail Cactus" so called because of the spineless stems covered with soft white wool, which bear attractive pink flowers. Very odd. Grafted plants .75

W. striata. Grafted .50

W. viperina. The strongest grower, when grafted will grow several feet high .50, grafted.

WILMATTEA *minutiflora*. Three angled climbing type from Guatemala, having small white nocturnal, very fragrant flowers. Unrooted cuts .75, root easily. cuts .75, root easily.

ZYGOCACTUS *salmonia*. Also known as "Crab Cactus" or "Thanksgiving Cactus" because its flowering period often coincides with that date. Flowers salmon red. Small plants on own roots .50

Z. salmonia hybrid. Has a similar flower to the foregoing, but bears branches of a purplish color on edges. Small plants .75

Z. truncatus. The "Christmas Cactus," a well known house plant of our grandmother's days. Likes shade, rich, well drained soil .75

Z. violacea superba. Bears beautiful violet-purple flowers. Small plants .75

CRISTATE CACTI

These odd fan shaped or "cock's comb" growths are greatly admired by the collector of unusual specimens and are sure to attract attention wherever seen. They occur only rarely in nature and must be propagated by grafting, under which conditions they grow rapidly and make spectacular specimens, especially if grafted on large strong stocks. We use *Trichocereus* and *Cereus* in larger sizes which insures quicker and more robust growth. Because of size and weight they can only be shipped F.O.B. by express, or by mail if purchaser includes 30% extra for postage. Any overage will be returned and purchaser must agree to remit shortage, if any, after arrival of plants. Prices are per plant.

CEPHALOCEREUS

- nobilis, \$1.00
- palmeri, \$2.50
- polygonus, \$5.00

CHAMAECEREUS

- silvestrii, \$1.00
- silvestrii var. crassicaule, 50c

CLEISTOCACTUS

- straussii, \$1.00

CORYPHANTHA

- aggregata, \$2.00

ECHINOCEREUS

- baileyi, \$1.00
- berlandieri, \$1.00
- bonkerae, \$1.00
- chloranthus, \$1.00
- ehrenbergii, \$1.00
- engelmannii, \$1.00
- reichenbachii, \$1.00
- rosei, \$1.00
- stoloniferous, \$1.00

ECHINOMASTUS

- macdowellii, \$1.00

GYMNOCALYCIUM

- saglione, \$2.50

LEMAIREOCEREUS

- hystrix, \$2.50



Lobivia pentlandii var. *elegans cristata variegata*

LOBIVIA

- pentlandii elegans, variegata, a beauty, \$2.50

MAMILLARIA

- echinaria, \$1.00
- fragilis, \$1.00
- hidalgensis, \$1.00
- wildii, 75c

NEOLLOYDIA

- conoidea, \$1.00

NEOPORTERIA

- reichii, \$2.00

NOTOCACTUS

- grossei, \$1.00
- muricatus, \$1.00
- ottonis, \$1.00
- submammulosus, \$1.00

OPUNTIA

- clavaroides, \$1.00
- erinacea, \$1.00
- floccosa, \$1.00
- mamillata, 50c
- serpentina, 60c
- sp. cristata, 75c
- vestita, \$1.00

REBUTIA

- minuscula, \$1.00

PACHYCEREUS

- pringlei, \$1.00

PHELLOSPERMA

- tetrancistra, \$1.00

STENOCACTUS

- sp., \$2.00
- vaupelianus, \$1.00

SOLISIA

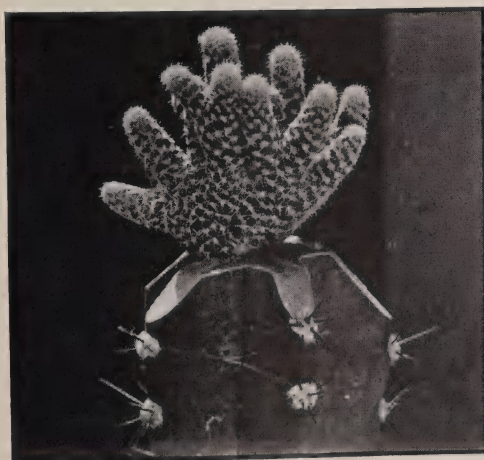
- pectinata, \$1.00
- pseudopectinata, \$1.00

THELOCACTUS

- bicolor, \$1.00
- bolanensis, \$1.00

TRICHOCEREUS

- candicans, \$1.00
- spachianus, \$1.00



Opuntia clavaroides cristata

SUCCULENTS OTHER THAN CACTI

*Adromischus cristatus*

ADROMISCHUS clavifolius. Low plants forming small clusters of thick, club-shaped, green, brown spotted leaves .25

A. cooperi. Similar to the foregoing but with longer leaves, darker spots narrowed at the tips. This group of South African plants is particularly adapted to small pots and bowls .25

A. cooperi var. *brevifolia.* A short leaved form, or perhaps a hybrid .25

A. cristatus. Odd plants with a short stem covered with tiny, red, curled, aerial roots making a pleasing contrast to the green leaves which are wavy at the flattened tip, hence the name .25

A. maculatus. Pretty plants with thickened, reddish brown flecked leaves about an inch in diameter, small disc-shaped .35

*Adromischus maculatus*

AEONIU *arboreum.* Bright green rosettes tip the erect stems which branch as the plant grows older. Flowers in golden yellow racemes .25

A. arboreum var. *atropurpureum.* Like the foregoing except that the leaves turn a purplish red in the full sun .25

A. cooperi. A compact bushy type bearing attractive rosettes at tip of each branch .25

A. haworthii. Similar to *A. cooperi* but grey green .20

A. sedifolium. Forms cushions of much branched short stems four to six inches high, the leaves forming rosettes of short narrow leaves turning reddish brown in full sun or with a brownish stripe down the center. Nice small clumps for the rock garden .25

A. tournfordii. Shrubby with narrow leaves, brown streaked .15

AGAVE *americana* var. *variegata.* A variegated form of the well known "Century Plant." Attractive gray green and yellow striped leaves. Grows quite large, for the outdoor garden or tub indoors .50

A. decipiens. Dark green leaves tipped with a sharp spine. From Yucatan .35

A. fernandi-regis. A small growing one resembling the following but with fewer leaves. Fine large plants about eight inch \$1.00

A. victoria-reginae. Also small growing with dark green stiff leaves striped with white stripes as it grows older. Nice seedling plants .50

AGRINICTUS *agninum.* Formerly classified as *Stomatium*, commonly called "Lamb's Tongue" with grey-green leaves forming compact clusters. Blooms at night, flowers yellow. Small plants .20, larger clumps .50

*Aloe brevifolia*

ALOE *arborescens.* The "Torch Plant" or "Red Hot Poker" so called because of its brilliant erect spikes of orange red flowers. This one grows quite large outside but may be kept smaller in pots. Blooms in January. Fine plants .75

A. aristata. Showy like a large *Haworthia*. Seldom offsets \$1.00

A. ausana. Resembles *A. variegata* but has short stout leaves mottled with green and whitish markings. A remarkable plant, be sure to include this one .50, flowering size \$1.00

A. beguinii. An unusual form for Aloes in that it resembles a huge *Haworthia*, the numerous narrow leaves dotted with white and the tip ending in a transparent bristle. Flowers orange red. Suitable indoors or under glass .50, larger specimens \$1.00

A. brevifolia. Short gray-green leaves with edges toothed with short white spikes, flowers red .25

A. brevifolia-humilis hybrid. Attractive small one similar to the foregoing, forms close dense clusters .25

A. humilis. A low growing short leaved one .25

A. humilis var. *incurva.* A dwarf form. Leaves gray green toothed. Flowers orange red .35

A. nobilis. Bright shiny green. Makes a good pot specimen .25

A. plicatilis. An unusual Aloe in that the leaves are arranged in two lateral rows. Makes a beautiful branched specimen with orange-red flowers. Rooted single stems \$1.00

A. variegata. The ever popular "Partridge Breast" is without a doubt the most beautiful of all Aloes; suitable for three or four inch pots when large it is equally at home indoors or out in southern climates and never fails to arouse admiration wherever it is seen. Flowers orange-red. Small plants .25, larger ones .75, flowering size \$1.50

ANACAMPSEROS telephiastrum. Forms clumps of closely compressed rosettes with short pointed dark olive-green leaves somewhat pinkish at the base; large red flowers. Easily grown .25

A. filamentosa. Similar to foregoing .25

APICRA. Closely related to Haworthias but usually growing taller and having a regular flower.

A. aspera .35

A. bicarnata. Short dark green dotted leaves .50

A. egregia .50

A. pentagona. Stiff light green leaves .25

BYRNESIA weinbergii. "Ghost Plant." A pretty rosette of silvery grey or pinkish tinged leaves when grown in sunlight, which will make a fine hanging basket specimen as it grows larger .25

BRYOPHYLLUM scandens. An unusual climbing species with mouse colored flowers and foliage. Very odd .35

B. "Houghton's Hybrid." A cross between *K. daigremontana* and *K. tubiflora* of rapid growth and handsome appearance, produced by the late Dr. A. D. Houghton .20

B. "Kelly's Hybrid." A similar cross produced in our gardens, but with larger, more colorful flowers and slightly more resistant to frost than the former .20

CARRUANTHUS caninus. Leaves toothed like a *Faucaria*, flowers yellow .35

CEPHALOPHYLLUM alstonii. Clusters of grey pencil-like leaves, flower brilliant cherry-red during winter months. One of the finest of the Mesembs .35

CEROPEGIA woodii. For the hanging basket or pot. Has slender drooping stems with heart-shaped leaves, pale green below, upper side dark green marbled with white, the flower pinkish brown and shaped like a miniature parachute. Very odd; forms potato-like tubers at the roots. From Natal .25



Cheiridopsis candidissima

CHEIRIDOPSIS candidissima. Another curiosity from Africa having pairs of white leaves four to five inches long resembling goat's horns. A "must have" for the

rare plant collector. Give plenty of light and little water. In winter keep dry. A bargain at .75

C. pillansii. "Lobster Claws" describes the appearance of the thick succulent leaves of this rare South African plant .75

C. velutium. Long fleshy flexible leaves, forming clusters, bearing yellow flowers .30

COTYLEDON undulata hybrid. A fast growing plant closely resembling its beautiful powdery leaved parent .35



Crassula teres

CRASSULA arborescens. Also known as *C. punctata* and *C. cotyledon*. Not to be confused with the one listed below .25

C. argentea. "Jade Plant." Erroneously sold as *C. arborescens* and *C. portulacea* .20

C. corallina. A tiny mat-forming plant resembling white coral .50

C. corymbulosa. Colorful rosettes of slender pointed leaves, a bright yellowish green, red tipped, when growing but turning to a brilliant red in full sun when dormant. For a bright spot in the rock garden include this one .25

C. dejecta. Erect with leaves arranged in four vertical pairs, reddish in full sun, margined with a fine edge of stiff white hairs. Fine for the small bowl or pot .25 tipped in winter. Flowers red .25

C. deltoidea. An odd plant with rhomboidal grayish white leaves .25

C. ericoides. A freely branching kind of the club-moss type .15



Crassula rupestris

C. falcata. "Aeroplane Plant" or "Scarlet Paint Brush." The curious gray-green leaves of this remarkable plant resemble the blades of an aeroplane propeller. Bears a large scarlet to orange-red flower cluster .35

C. imperialis. An unpublished name applied to one which resembles a slender form of *C. pyramidalis* .25

C. justus corderoy. Forms clumps of lanceolate, dark green reddish flecked leaves, covered with minute hairs arranged in longitudinal rows. Flowers when an inch or so high in November with an attractive cluster of small pink blossoms .25

C. lycopodioides. Many stemmed clusters of bright green resembling the club-moss in appearance. Fine for the summer rock garden in eastern states as small plants quickly make large dense masses .25

C. pseudolycopodioides. A dark green plant resembling the former .15

C. pyramidalis. The cover illustration speaks for itself on this one. Very rare .75

C. rupestris. The "Rosary Plant" has flat rounded leaves united at the base so that the stem appears to go through the center, like beads on a string. Stems are prostrate, growing long and it is suitable for the unusual hanging basket. Leaves gray-green with margin .25

C. tetragona. Erect shrubby, tree-like in appearance; this plant has light green leaves and bare brown stems. Good for height in bowls or a specimen plant in pots .20

C. teres. The thick succulent leaves clasp each other at the base forming a rounded column. Flowers white and intensely fragrant \$1.00

CYANOTIS *somaliensis*. "Pussy Ears." A trailing plant with triangular fuzzy leaves suitable for the mixed bowl or hanging basket .15

CYLINDROPHYLLUM *comptomi*. Grows in clusters of finger-like dark green leaves with pinkish yellow flowers. African .25

DROSANTHEMUM *speciosum*. In southern localities makes spectacular mounds of light green crystalline foliage covered in spring with brilliant orange-red flowers with green centers. Small plant .20

DUDLEYA *candida*. Has narrow white powdery leaves, a native Californian .25

DYCKIA *sulphurea*. Shiny green rosettes of sharp denticulate leaves, belonging to the pineapple family .20

EBRACTEOLA *derenbergiana*. Small cushions of long slender bluish green leaves and glossy pale pink flowers .50



Echeveria reinwardtii

ECHEVERIA. This group is commonly known as "Hen and Chickens" from their habit of forming clusters of offsets around the parent plant, although some are solitary. They are noted for their ease of culture, healthy appearance and various colored foliage.

E. amoena. A very small one with light gray leaves tinged with red, when grown in full sun as most of them should be grown, for then they have more colorful leaves .20

E. derenbergii. Neat rosettes with attractive short stemmed flower stalks .25

E. elegans. Our favorite with pearly blue-white leaves of unusual beauty. We cannot recommend it too highly .25

E. expatriata. A small one .20

E. funki .25

E. gilva. Has thick yellow-green leaves, sturdy in growth and appearance, reddish in full sun on the leaf tips .25

E. glauca. Offsets freely forming nice clusters; the leaves thin, gray often with reddish margins. Flowers orange-red, yellow inside. Very easy to grow .20

E. hoveyi. Leaves variegated with stripes of cream and pinkish white. Small 25, large .50

E. multicaulis. A much branched one growing taller than the others listed here, each branch tipped with a rose-like cluster of dark shiny, green and red leaves. Very showy and grows well .25

E. nodulosa. A tall growing shrubby type with reddish striped leaves. Very odd .25

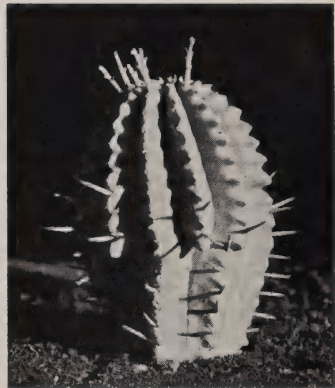
E. peacockii. See illustration .25

E. pulvinata. A little branched, small shrub type with light green leaves covered with soft white hairs, red tipped in winter. Flowers red .50

E. rose grande. A large growing kind with large crinkly leaves edged in red. Will grow to a foot across. An excellent large pot specimen. Small plants .35, large ones \$1.00

E. setosa. The bright shiny green leaves are covered with fine white hairs or short bristles. Very attractive. Likes shade .50

E. reinwardtii. Thick keeled leaves turning reddish in full sun .30

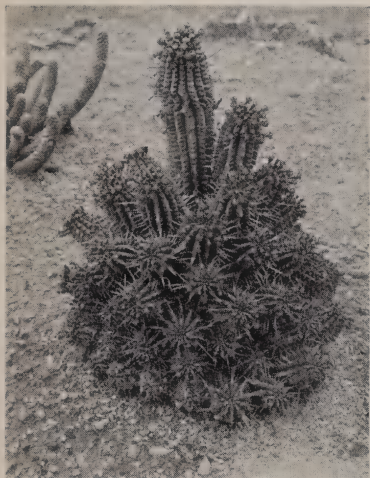


Euphorbia cereiformis

EUPHORBIA

A remarkable genus of interesting succulent plants of diverse form and growth habits, many of which re-

semble cacti in appearance although they are in no way related. Mostly native to the African deserts they are much prized by collectors of rare and unusual plants. Cultivation is easy, requiring loose well drained soil with addition of fertilizer when they are growing. Few will endure frosts so they are well adapted to the conservatory or glass garden.



Euphorbia submammillaris, flowering plant

E. abyssinica var. *eritrea*. Erect tall growing resembling a *Cereus* in appearance, not branched in young specimens. 6 to 8 inch \$1.00, 16 to 18 inch \$3.00. Because of size and weight these two items are not prepaid.

E. alicornis. Rooted cuts .25

E. antiquorum. Six inch .50

E. canariensis. Erect brownish usually four angled with short, heavy reddish spines, from the Canary Islands .50

E. caput-medusae minor. "Medusae's Head" is named for the goddess of Greek mythology who had snakes in her hair, because of the many long serpentine branches growing from a central head. A large plant is a show specimen wherever seen. Nice small heads beginning to branch \$1.00

E. caput-medusae major. A larger growing form of more irregular habit. Conspicuous flowers on the ends of branches in the spring. Small rooted cuts .25, larger plants .50

E. cereiformis. Erect many ribbed branching freely .25

E. echinus. Has club-shaped stems with spines .35

E. frankeana. Erect cactoid in appearance .50

E. friciana. Small jointed .50

E. grandicornis. An attractive three angled stem with white horny margin along the edges and heavy thorns in pairs, like horns, hence the name meaning, large horns. Fast growing making fine showy specimens, becoming branched when older. Eight inch plants only \$1.00

E. heptagona. Bright light green branching plant, making fine pot specimens as it grows older. Small plants .25

E. hermentiana. A three-angled erect plant with marbled surface and ornamented with small rows of leaves on the angles .35

E. lactea. Fine ten inch branched specimens \$1.50, fifteen inch plants \$2.50, not prepaid.

E. meloformis. Small growing globular species .75, larger \$1.00

E. pseudocactus. Four angled armed with spines of cactus like form. Rooted cutting .25

E. resinifera. Four angled gray-green stems, forming clusters. A fast grower and hardier than most of this group. Single stemmed plants .35

E. stellaspina. Clavate stems with spines which have a star-like spine growth \$1.00

E. stolonifera. Slender gray stems surmounted by a cluster of long-lasting chocolate-colored flowers in January and February. Rooted cuts only .20

E. splendens. "Crown of Thorns" is the well known house plant with small red flowers .30

E. susanne. Small, forms clusters of neat short stems, rare .75

E. submammillaris. The well known "Corn Cob" is one of the most popular and easily grown of all, suitable for the small pot or bowl, but will make large clusters if given room in a large pot or outdoors. Stands light frosts .15 to .25

FAUCARIA *bosscheana* .20

F. brittenae .35

F. coronata .35

F. hooleae .35

F. reyneveldtiae. Rare .50

F. tigrinia. The "Tiger's Jaws" as it is commonly called is one of the most curious succulents with thick juicy leaves edged with harmless tooth-like projections. Large yellow flowers emerge from the center. Hand-some clusters are quickly formed .25

F. tuberculata. Attractive roughened leaves .25

GASTERIA *hybrids*. Curious plants with thick dark green leaves arranged in pairs, dotted with tiny raised pearl-like markings, bearing spikes of tubular reddish flowers. Called "Leopard's Tongue," "Ox Tongue," etc. .25

G. minima. A tiny species forming small dense clusters suitable for small containers .20

GRAPTOPETALUM *paraguayense*. See *Brynesia weinbergii*.

GREENOVIA *gracilis*. Dainty rosettes of yellowish green leaves resembling partially opened rose buds. Forms clusters, very desirable. From the Canary Islands .25



Greenovia gracilis

*Haworthia cuspidata*

HAWORTHIA. South African plants, small growing with clusters of pointed or sometimes blunt leaves forming dainty rosettes making them among the finest of plants for small containers. Require partial shade, indoor or glass house culture.

H. ablonacantha. Small type with translucent light green leaves quickly forming pretty clusters .25

H. altilinea. Light green windowed type .35

H. atrovirens. Small dark green .20

H. attenuata. Warty .35

H. chalwinii. Dark green, small .35

H. coarctata. Dark green stiff pointed leaves .35

H. cuspidata. Thick blunt pea-green leaves, the surface dotted with transparent spots which allow the sunlight to penetrate to the base of the plant even though it be partially buried, as it often is in its native Africa. Soon grows into fine clumps .25

H. fasciata var. *caespitosa.* Leaves white banded .50

H. glabrata concolor. Dark green not dotted .35

H. margaritifera. Dainty rosettes of stiff dark green leaves dotted with pearly white tubercles .25

H. minima. Small, light green, transparent, windowed leaves .25

H. planifolia. Light green with transparent tips \$1.00

H. tortuosa var. *pseudorigida.* .50

H. radula. Fine white dots .35

*Haworthia minima*

H. tessellata. Short thick dark colored leaves in three series marked with veins, transparent above .25

H. tessellata var. *engleri.* .50

H. tessellata parva. .25

H. turgida. Smooth windowed leaves .50

See Apicra for additional plants of this relationship.

*Haworthia margaritifera*

HEREROA *doliabrifformis.* .15

H. granulata. Clusters of long, keeled, roughened, dark green leaves. Flowers yellow .35

H. nelii. "Elk Horns." Curious leaves in pairs, curved, flattened and notched at the ends, bright green, low growing forming clusters; flower yellow .25

HUERNIA. Short stemmed, cluster forming plants belonging to the Stapelia family having curious flowers different from those of any other plants. The corolla is star-shaped, thus they are often called "star flowers" or "starfish flowers." They need a well drained soil and very little water during the winter rest period.

H. clavigera. Meaning "club-bearing" refers to the stiff club-shaped hairs outstanding from the throat of the flower .25

H. insigniflora. The "Decoration-flowered Huernia" as the name signifies has a symmetrical star-like flower of purple and rose suggesting a badge of merit .25

H. pillansii. Rare tubercled plant of Stapeliae family. Delicate \$1.00

*Hereroa nelii*

H. primulina. The "primrose Huernia" has variable flowers of outstanding appearance of creamy-yellow to golden primrose .25

H. reticulata. Has pale yellow flowers with blood-red spots in a "reticulated" or network-like appearance .25

H. thureti. Flowers yellow-ochreous with reddish spots and lines .25

JUTTADINTERIA *korii.* Fleshy light green keeled leaves; flowers yellow .50

KALANCHOE *bebaarensis.* "Velvet Leaf." Erect with large arrow-shaped leaves covered with brownish felt, suitable as a large pot or tub specimen. Small ones .25, larger plants .50

K. daigremontana. From Madagascar comes this curious mottled leaved plant. The large arrow-shaped leaves form young plants, roots, leaves and stem, right along the edges of the leaves, which drop off and take root .15, larger .25

K. fedtschenkoi. Develops colorful leaves when grown in full sun; flowers salmon .15

K. marmorata. Large ovate, notched leaves both sides of which are marked with brown spots. Quite attractive .25

K. somaliensis. Broad notched leaves shaded with red, yellow or orange and green, varying with the growing season and quantity of sunlight given. Most colorful in full sun .25

K. thyrsoiflora. Powdery leaves of rare attractiveness, colorful in sun having a tall flower stalk of unusual flowers .50

K. tubiflora. Tubular brown marked leaves also producing young plants along the edges, flowering during the winter months with an umbel of tubular, drooping, orange-red flowers .25

K. velutina. Grows into a good tall pot specimen with silvery grey velvet leaves .35

KLEINEA articulata. "Candle Plant." Erect blue-green stems topped by leaves when growing which fall off during the dormant period .15

K. mandraliscae. An odd plant with terete blue leaves .20

K. pendula. The "Inch Worm Plant." Curious arched creeping stems which grow in a manner which suggests the popular name, rooting as it touches the soil. Flower bright red .35

K. stapeliiformis. Handsome erect marbled stems topped by a bright red flower .25

K. tomentosa. Short pointed cylindrical leaves of pure white. Beautiful in a black glazed pot, water carefully and give good drainage. Very rare .75

LITHOPS *sp.* "Stone Faces." The most curious of all succulents, small flat topped growths resembling pebbles camouflaging themselves so that they are almost invisible in their natural surroundings .35

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM aureum. Grows into shrubby mounds covered with brilliant orange flowers in spring. Small plants .25

NANANTHUS jamesii. Makes neat clusters of dark green pointed leaves dotted with dark spots. Flowers yellow .30

N. vittatus. Similar to the foregoing but with smaller leaves .20

PACHYPHYTUM amethystinum. Rosettes of thick, blunt, bluish-gray leaves with an amethyst tinge. Very attractive .60

P. bracteosum. Thick rounded whitish grey leaves in rosettes similar to the previous one .60

P. compactum. Small rosettes of dark green leaves with grayish-white coating .25

P. glutinosum. Pinkish thickened leaves, very colorful .50

P. oviferum. Thick white egg-shaped leaves; flowers bright red, bell shaped. Very rare and desirable for choice collections \$1.00

PACHYVERIA clevelandii. A colorful hybrid often sold as *Echeveria nobilis*, leaves purplish .25

P. orpettii. A hybrid with *Pachyphytum* and *Echeveria* having striking colors ranging from light pink to dark purple, varying according to season of growth and age. We recommend this one for its unusual beauty .35

P. schiedeckeri. Another fine one having pearl-gray leaves with a bluish cast .25, crests .35



Piaranthus foetidus

PIARANTHUS foetidus. Forms clusters of small egg-shaped stems; flowers star-shaped, light yellow. Related to *Stapelia* .25

PLEIOSPILOS bolusii. "Living Rock." One of the most curious forms of all plant life, this fine plant has large thick rounded leaves resembling a pair of greenish brown stones, or they may be reddish when grown in full sun. Also has a large golden yellow flower. Be sure to include this oddity, .50 for flowering size.

P. nelii. Smoother and more colorful flowered than above species .50

P. simulans. Similar to above but with broader leaves and keeled on the lower side. Flowers pale yellow to orange .50, larger branched clusters \$1.00

PORTULACARIA afra. Shrubby plants with round shiny small leaves, attractive in small bowls .20

P. afra variegata. A striking variegated form of unusual beauty. Plant stem purplish-red; leaves cream and pale green with a red margin. Worthwhile .50

RHOMBOPHYLLUM rhomboideum. Forming tufts of stemless rosettes lying close to the ground; the leaves dark gray-green with whitish edges; flowers yellow .25

SEDUM adolphii. Low shrubby succulent with thick, light to lemon yellow leaves of colorful appearance in rock garden .15

S. album. A dainty trailing kind used for decorating bowls and ornamental pottery .10

S. altissimum var. *latifolium*. A grey green clumping sort .15

S. confusum. Attractive golden-green foliage .15



Sedum multiceps

SEDUM COLLECTION. Eight of these colorful succulents for the window box garden, our selection .75

S. guatemalense. "Xmas Cheer." A fast growing densely branched low shrub covered with one half inch shiny green, red tipped leaves. Flower star-like, yellow .15

S. moranense. Tiny low growing, reddish in sun .15



Sedum morganianum

S. morganianum. "Cola de Burro" or "The Burro's Tail" the Mexicans call this exquisite hanging basket plant of recent introduction. The leaves are pastel creamy-yellow-green and the branches may hang down two feet or more. Small branched plants .35

S. multiceps. Called the "Baby Joshua Tree" because of its fancied resemblance to the odd Mojave Desert tree, to which it is not even distantly related, but appears to be a miniature of it which grows only three or four inches high. Unique for landscape effects in bowls and small landscapes .20

S. pachyphyllum. Similar to *S. guatemalense* but has gray-green leaves with pinkish tips .15

S. stablii. "Boston Bean" plant, this one is called with its reddish brown rounded leaves .15

S. treleasei. Resembles *S. adolphii* but has bluish green leaves with a trace of pink on the tips .15, crests .35

SEMPERVIVUM calcaureum. A neat little rosette of pale gray-green, reddish tipped leaves, edged with white .25

S. braunii. Similar to *S. calcaureum* but with smaller, darker leaves .15

SINOCRASSULA maculata. Small rosettes resembling Echeverias, with leaves spotted with brown dots .25

STAPELIA cantabrigensis. Large reddish-brown hairy flower .40

S. hirsuta. "Hairy Starfish Flower" .25

S. pulchella. Small mottled stems and flowers .20

S. variegata. "Starfish Flower." Short pointed stems bearing curious leathery flowers mottled brown and yellow. An African oddity that everyone should have .25, crests \$1.00

S. verrucosa. Dainty toothed stems and spotted flowers .20

STOMATIUM fulleri. Thick, small toothed leaves, grass-green with pale grey dots forming neat clumps. Also blooms at night with small light yellow flowers. Night flowering plants are rare among the succulents .25

TRADESCANTIA navicularis. A trailing plant with peculiar canoe-shaped leaves and tiny blue flowers .30

TAVAREsia grandiflora. This one belongs to the Stapelia family but looks like a cactus with its round erect stems covered with tiny bristly harmless spines. Has a very large bell-shaped flower yellowish with brown dots. A real rarity .75

URBINIA purpusii. Thick pointed leaves mottled purplish-gray in color forming a neat rosette. Flowers on a long stem red with greenish-yellow tips. Best as a window or glass house plant .50

SUCCULENT COLLECTIONS

WINDOW GARDEN SPECIAL. All succulents, no spiny cacti, of various colored foliage and strange shapes, suitable for small pots or the window box garden. Eight wonder plants, our selection, a regular \$2.00 value for only \$1.50

WORLD WIDE COLLECTION. A pleasant surprise awaits the buyer of this strange collection of Exotics. One fine plant from each of the following countries: Canary Islands, Southwest Africa, Yucatan, Madagascar, Mexico, Cape Province (Africa), Little Namaqualand, Natal, Karroo Desert (Africa) and Guatemala. All named and labelled, ten of the world's most curious plants \$1.85

AMATEUR SUCCULENT COLLECTION. Fifteen named plants for the beginner who wishes to start a collection of the least expensive kinds. Our selection of good, small succulents for only \$1.25



Stapelia verrucosa

My cacti arrived this afternoon and I was so pleased with them, such generous sizes. The "Silver Cane" is a beauty. Have always wanted the Mamillaria bahni-ana, am happy to have such a large plant.

Mrs. M. de G., Sheboygan, Wis.

This order is taken from the book "Cacti and Succulents" which you sent me early in 1939, with cactus seeds. I had splendid luck with the little plants.

Mrs. R. H. A., West Willington, Conn.

Kindly give me as many kinds as you can . . . Your \$7.50 collection was wonderful. Thanks.

R. W. G., Mahwah, N. J.

HOW TO GROW CACTUS FROM SEEDS

TIME TO PLANT—For house or greenhouse culture without artificial heat, late spring and summer are best, but they may be planted at any time of the year if a minimum temperature of 65° F. can be maintained. Best results seem to be obtained with a temperature of 70 to 90° F., but higher temperatures in the glasshouse during the day do not harm them if they are kept moist. The seed pans should never be allowed to become dry, but do not keep them standing in water all the time.

SOIL FOR SEED—Sift equal parts of well rotted leaf-mold and sand through a one-fourth inch mesh screen. (IMPORTANT—Do not use a finer screen thinking to make a softer bed for the dainty seedlings, as the soil must be kept ventilated by the coarse particles.) Place some coarse gravel, mortar or broken brick about an inch deep at the bottom to insure drainage. Also have some holes in the bottom of the container. Shallow pots, nursery flats or cans may be used. The one pound coffee can is ideal for two or three hundred seeds.

SOW THE SEED thickly on top and cover with coarse sand or small gravel, about 1/8 to 1/4 inch deep. Crushed grit such as the poultry feed houses supply is ideal as the dust and finer particles are removed and the seeds must have air. *Do not cover with soil* as the seeds will remain dormant or smother and decay. For very small seed such as *Mamillarias* the gravel covering may be put on first and the seed allowed to settle between the crevices. This is the way they are grown in nature.

WATERING—After seeds are sowed place container in a pan of water until moisture appears on top. Then remove and water thereafter by sprinkling lightly from the top. The covering used must be coarse enough to be undisturbed by light sprinkling. The seed must be kept moistened until germination takes place which is about four days to two weeks. Some slower kinds will germinate after several weeks. It may be well to sterilize the soil before planting with boiling water to kill insects and fungi. If mold or "damping-off" fungus appears spray with a good fungicide. Do not keep in direct sunlight, but give moderate light after seedlings appear.

TRANSPLANTING may begin when first spines appear, but if the seedlings are not crowded they may be left until about pea-size or one-half inch high. Use same soil as above with the addition of good garden soil. Equal parts of leaf-mold, sand and loam is a good mixture. Add a little charcoal and place some of the gravel used for covering seed on top around the seedlings after they have been transplanted.

CACTI AND SUCCULENT SEED

The following seed can be supplied at 10c per packet except where otherwise noted.

ACANTHOCALYCIUM

violaceum

ANCISTROCACTUS

megarhizus
scheerii

ARIOCARPUS

retusus
trigonus

ASTROPHYTUM

asterias
capricorne aurea
capricorne major
capricorne minor
capricorne senilis
myriostigma coahuilense
myriostigma columnaris
myriostigma potosina
myriostigma tamaulipensis
myriostigma tetragona
mixed
ornatum mirbellii

CEPHALOCEREUS

senilis

CEREUS

mixed and hybrids
peruvianus
peruvianus monstrosus
variabilis

CORYPHANTHA

andreae
asterias
bergeriana
cornifera
difficilis
echinoides
echinus

CORYPHANTHA—continued

gladiispina
nickelsae
pallida
palmeri
pseudoechinus
rhapidacantha
schwarziana
scolymoides
valida

DOLICHOTHELE

sphaerica

ECHINOCACTUS

grandis
grusonii

ECHINOCEREUS

armatus
conglomeratus
erenbergii
fendleri
fitchii
leonensis
maritimus
melanocentra

pectinatus castanea
pectinatus rigidissimus
pentalophus
perbella

ECHINOMASTUS

durangensis
mac dowellii

ECHINOPSIS

ancistrophora
campylacantha
eyresii

ECHINOPSIS—continued

hamatacantha
hybrids
leucantha
violacea

EPIPHYLLUM HYBRIDS

Ackermannii
Argus
Autumn
Bella
Cantabile
Dante
Flamingo
Hermosus
Jenkensonii
Loehengrin
Mixed large flowering hybrids
Rosetta
Scarlet Giant
Sunburst
Tulip
Vive Rouge
Viviana
Wanda

Seed of Epiphyllum hybrids do not reproduce true to the seed parent, but many new and interesting varieties may originate. The name given here is of the plant which bore the fruit, the pollen parent being selected by the bees.

EPITHELANTHA

micromeris

ERIOEREUS

bonplandii

ERIOCEREUS—continued

jusberti
martinii
pomanensis

ESCOBARIA

mixed
roseanus
strobiliformis

ESCONTRIA

chiotilla

FEROCACTUS

alamosanus
echidna
electracanthus
horridus
latispinus
longihamatus
pilosus
robustus
mathsonii
uncinatus
wislizenii

FRAILEA

dadakii
gracillima
pumila

GYMNOCALYCIUM

anistii
fleisherianum
lafaldense
mihanovitchii hybrid

HAMATOCACTUS

setispinus

HARRISIA

gracilis

HOMALOCEPHALA

texensis

HYLOCEREUS

triangularis

LEMAIREOCEREUS

chende
chichipe
pruinus
weberi

LEUCHTENBERGIA

principis

LOBIVIA

aurea
cylindrica
hermanniana

LOPHOCEREUS

schottii

MAMILLARIA

albida
angularis
baumii
boedeckeriana
calacantha
camptotricha
caput-medusae
carnea
celsiana
centricirrhia
chinocephala
compressa
crucigera
dealbata
deciapiens
discolor

MAMILLARIA—continued

dolichocentra
densispina
durispina
elegans
elongata var. echinata
elongata stella aurata
erythrosperma
galeotii
gigantea
gummifera
haageana
heeseana
heyderi
hemispherica
hidalgensis
karwinskiana
kunzeana
leona
lloydii
longicoma
MacDougalii
macracantha
martinezii
meiacantha
melanocentra
microhelia
mutabilis
mystax
nigra
nunezii
orcutti
parkinsonii
perbella
perbella lanata
pfeifferi
pseudoperbella
rhodantha chrysacantha
rhodantha var. rubra
rhodantha var. sulphura
saetigera
schmollii
sphacelata
standleyi
trichacantha
umbrina
vaupelii
viereckii
wiesingerii
winteriana
zeyeriana
zuckeriana

MELOCACTUS

bahiensis
depressus
ernestii
intortus
maxonii

MEXICAN

mixed

MONVILLEA

diffusa hybrid
rhapidacantha hybrid

NEOBESSEYA

similis

NEOLLOYDIA

beguinii
beguinii senilis
horripila

NOTOCACTUS

floricomus
haselbergii var. longiseta
mammulosus rubra
mueller-melcheri
ottonis
pampeanus
scopa
submammulosus

OPUNTIA

erinacea

PACHYCEREUS

chrysomallus
columna trajana
macrocephalus
marginatus
pringlei

PORFIRA

schwartzii

REBUTIA

fiebrigii
minuscule
salmonea

STENOCACTUS

coptonogonus
hastatus
ochoterenea

THELOCACTUS

bueckii
conochele
hastiferus
hexaedrophorus
lophothele
nidulans
phymatothele
sauerii
saussierii
subterraneus
tulensis
wagnerianus

TRICHOCEEREUS

lamprochlorus
schickendantzii
spachianus
thelegonus

WILCOXIA

senilis

SUCCULENT SEED

ALOE

mixed, pkt., .10
variegata, pkt., .20

ANACAMPSEROS

filamentosa, pkt., .10

EUPHORBIA

cereiformis, 2 seeds, 10c
meloformis, 2 seeds, .20
splendens, 4 seeds, 10c
submammillaris, 2 seeds, .10
valida, 2 seeds, .20

GASTERIA

mixed, pkt., .10

PLEIOSPILOS

bolusii, pkt., .10
nelii, pkt., .10
simulans, pkt., .10

Some seeds are very limited in our stock. Please list a few alternate selections in case some kinds ordered are sold out, or permit us to make substitutions.

CACTUS SEED

The following mixed seed are 10c per packet

<i>Astrophytum</i>	<i>Echinofossulocactus</i>	<i>Lobivia</i>	<i>Oreocereus</i>
<i>California species</i>	<i>Echinopsis</i>	<i>Mamillaria</i>	<i>Pachycereus</i>
<i>Cephalocereus</i>	<i>Eriocereus</i>	<i>Many species</i>	<i>Phyllocactus</i>
<i>Cereus</i> (best grafting stock)	<i>Ferocactus</i>	<i>Melocactus</i>	<i>Rebutia</i>
<i>Coryphantha</i>	<i>Fraila</i>	<i>Mexican</i>	<i>South American species</i>
<i>Echinocactus</i>	<i>Gymnocalycium</i>	<i>Notocactus</i>	<i>Thelocactus</i>
<i>Echinocereus</i>	<i>Lemaireocereus</i>	<i>Opuntia</i>	<i>Trichocereus</i>

One packet of each of the above 28 mixtures only \$2.50 postpaid

"Beginner's De Luxe Seed Collection"

UNMIXED SEED 10c PER PACKET

<i>Acanthocalycium violaceum</i>	<i>Mamillaria camptotricha</i> —"Bird's Nest"
<i>Astrophytum myriostigma potosina</i> —"Bishop's Cap"	<i>M. durispina</i>
<i>Carnegiea gigantea</i> —"Arizona Giant"	<i>M. elongata</i> —"Lady Fingers"
<i>Cleistocactus baumannii</i>	<i>M. dolichocentra</i> —a good grower, red flowers
<i>Echinocereus perbella</i>	<i>M. martinexii</i> —A fine one
<i>Cephalocereus senilis</i> —"Old Man Cactus"	<i>M. vaupelii</i> —colorful spines
<i>Cereus monstrosus hybrid</i>	<i>Oreocereus celsianus</i> —"Old Man of the Andes"
<i>Echinocactus grusonii</i> —"Golden Barrel Cactus"	<i>O. trollii</i> —"Old Man of the Mountains"
<i>E. ingens</i> —"Mexican Giant Barrel"	<i>Pachycereus marginatus</i> —"Organ Pipe Cactus"
<i>Echinopsis hamatacantha</i> —"Easter Lily Cactus"	<i>Thelocactus bicolor</i> —
<i>Epiphyllum hybrids</i>	<i>Trichocereus pasacana</i> —Argentina Giant

One packet of each of the above 22 kinds \$2.00 postpaid.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Literature for the study of cacti is as important as the plants themselves. The fad of the 80's was short-lived because there was no reading matter in the English language and the few foreign books were all too scientific for the amateur. American botanists have carried on where the German botanist, Alwin Berger, left off and to-day this country leads in the finest collections of cacti and in the publication of cactus literature. During the months when cacti are dormant there is no better time for the study of these interesting plants. An understanding of the habits of cacti will have a marked effect on the cultural results.

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA is an international organization, 12 years old, which publishes a monthly magazine devoted to cultural experiences, exploration, plant names, illustrated glossary, etc. You are eligible to join and receive free this illustrated "*Cactus Journal*." Membership \$3 per year.

SUCCULENTS FOR THE AMATEUR. This 140 page book is written entirely for the amateur and introduces him to more than 250 of the more common yet most interesting succulents other than cacti. Clearly illustrated with 250 pictures from which one can name his plants. More than 100 pictures in color, showing the beauty of succulents. Cultural information. (This catalog cover, in color, is a reprint from this book.) Price \$1.50, paper cover, \$2.00 cloth bound.

THE CACTUS BOOK—Houghton. Published in 1930, this book has been the most widely circulated cactus book and has been responsible for more cactus fans than any other publication. Especially valuable for its extensive list "Conspectus of Species." From this book you will learn the secrets of successful watering, how to grow cacti from seeds, how to propagate the rare species by grafting, how to hybridize, how to grow indoors in pots and on window sills, how to purchase and trade to get new sorts and what kinds to grow for different effects. Also introduces you to more than 1,000 different kinds of cacti, with information for selecting the types you need for every purpose and location. Second Printing, 5x8, 150 pages. 17 illustrations, \$2.25.

CACTI FOR THE AMATEUR—Haselton. Tells the beginner what cacti he can grow and furnishes complete, illustrated cultural information. Tells where to obtain plants and seed, and what literature is available. This hand-book of cacti answers the following questions: How can I grow cacti? What cacti will flower? How do I start collecting? Which kinds are most desirable? Where can they be obtained? Can I grow them from seed? How can I graft cacti? Can cacti be watered? Will cacti grow in cold climates? How can I know their names? Where can I read about cacti? And hundreds of other questions. Price \$1.00 paper cover, \$1.50 board bound, \$2.00 cloth bound.

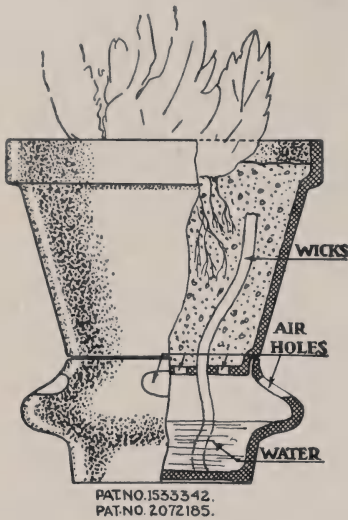
PRONOUNCING GLOSSARY—Marshall & Woods. Collectors and beginners have demanded information so that they may be able to pronounce these "terrible" cactus names. 120 valuable pages. Cloth bound \$3.85 This Glossary includes all terms used in the description of cacti with hundreds of suitable illustrations.

THE CACTACEAE REPRINT—by Britton and Rose. This four-volume monograph on cacti was published by Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C., in 1920-1923. This edition was quickly sold and has not been available since, except as rare book items at \$125.00 per set.

Contains 1048 pages 9x12, 7800 cacti names, 127 full-page illustrations, 1120 additional illustrations, descriptions, keys, indexes, and thousands of synonyms.

The Cactaceae contains complete descriptions and has never been equaled in any language. Price of the four volumes bound with heavy boards in a rich art-linen and stamped in gold \$40.00 *Special terms are allowed.*

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Made in two parts; the lower reservoir permits watering or use of fertilizer solutions without danger of drip on window sill or table. Prevents soil packing and reduces danger of base decay in valuable specimens. Attractive glazed containers available in three sizes: 2½ inch, 60c; 3½ inch, \$1.00; 4½ inch \$1.70 (this larger size will be ready about May 15th). Prices include packing and postage.

CALIFORNIA CACTUS—E. M. Baxter. Describes all of the species of California with 85 illustrations. Compiled after 10 years of study. Common names, culture and locations. 8x11, 95 pages. Formerly \$2.50. Special Edition \$1.00.

THE CACTI OF ARIZONA—New enlarged edition contains 134 pages, 7 color plates, 115 photos, 50 line drawings, 60 distributional maps. One of the most comprehensive and valuable books ever published. \$1.10 postpaid.



Vigoro tablets contain necessary growth elements to give cacti and succulents their much needed nourishment. Just dissolve in water and pour on soil. Package of 24 tablets 12 cents postpaid.

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We have found this insecticide most effective in controlling pests such as aphids, thrips, red spider, mealy bug, spine bugs or cacti and succulents and other ornamental plants and shrubs. Use 1 to 200 solution on cacti. Will not spot or injure delicate plants, humans, birds or animals when used according to directions. Six ounce can \$1.10 postpaid.

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We guarantee you against damage by mail shipments, a post office bad order report will bring free replacement by us. Also we guarantee all plants to arrive to your entire satisfaction and in good growing condition and we will replace any plant free of charge if it fails to grow and we are notified within fifteen days of shipment, provided that customer will pay shipping costs

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2410 La Rosa Drive, Temple City, California
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- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 37. <i>Adromischus matulatus</i> | 8. <i>Gasteria verrucosa</i> |
| 62. <i>Aloe aristata</i> | 1. <i>Glottiphyllum linguiforme</i> |
| 63. <i>Aloe brevifolia</i> | 50. <i>Graptopetalum paraguayense</i> |
| 64. <i>Aloe concinna</i> | 71. <i>Haworthia fasciata</i> |
| 65. <i>Aloe microstigma</i> | 72. <i>Haworthia margaritifera</i> |
| 66. <i>Apicra aspera</i> | 73. <i>Haworthia Reinwardtii</i> |
| 49. <i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> | 74. <i>Haworthia retusa</i> |
| 30. <i>Ceropegia species</i> | 70. <i>Haworthia setata</i> |
| 9. <i>Conophytum Elisbae</i> | 75. <i>Haworthia tessellata</i> var. <i>parva</i> |
| 10. <i>Conophytum placitum</i> | 76. <i>Haworthia tortuosa</i> |
| 3. <i>Cotyledon undulata</i> | 77. <i>Haworthia truncata</i> |
| 39. <i>Crassula barbata</i> | 78. <i>Haworthia viscosa</i> |
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| 38. <i>Crassula multicava</i> | 35. <i>Kleinia repens</i> |
| 5. <i>Crassula perforata</i> | 36. <i>Kleinia tomentosa</i> |
| 41. <i>Crassula pyramidalis</i> | 18. <i>Lithops bella</i> |
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| 42. <i>Dudleya candida</i> | 19. <i>Lithops olivacea</i> |
| 43. <i>Echeveria Derenbergii</i> | 20. <i>Lithops pseudotruncatella</i> |
| 44. <i>Echeveria leucotricha</i> | 21. <i>Mesembryanthemum roseum</i> |
| 45. <i>Echeveria Peacockii</i> | 22. <i>Mitrophyllum grande</i> |
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| 55. <i>Euphorbia coerulescens</i> | 46. <i>Pachyveria clavifolia cristata</i> |
| 7. <i>Euphorbia grandicornis</i> | 61. <i>Pelargonium tetragonum</i> |
| 57. <i>Euphorbia lactea</i> | 25. <i>Pleiospilos Bolusii</i> |
| 58. <i>Euphorbia mammillaris</i> | 26. <i>Pleiospilos simulans</i> |
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| 60. <i>Euphorbia obesa</i> | 51. <i>Sedum Adolphi</i> |
| 12. <i>Faucaria tigrina</i> | 52. <i>Sedum pachyphyllum</i> |
| 13. <i>Fenestraria aurantiaca</i> | 2. <i>Stapelia nobilis</i> |
| 14. <i>Fenestraria rhopalophylla</i> | 33. <i>Stapelia variegata</i> |
| 15. <i>Frithia pulchra</i> | 27. <i>Titanopsis calcarea</i> |
| 67. <i>Gasteria disticha</i> | 28. <i>Titanopsis Schwantesii</i> |
| 68. <i>Gasteria maculata</i> | 34. <i>Trichocaulon Dinteri</i> |
| 16. <i>Gibbaeum molle</i> | 29. <i>Trichodiadema densum</i> |
| 69. <i>Gasteria obtusifolia</i> | 48. <i>Urbinia Purpusii</i> |



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